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INVESTIGATION INTO STATE DEPARTMENT FINANCES IS BEGUN

Expert Accountants Start Work on Plan of Governor Foss to Improve Management and Efficiency.

GROUPS ARRANGED

As Soon as a Branch Is Completed Proposed Appropriation Will Be Acted Upon by the Legislature.

Expert accountants today began an investigation of the finances and business methods of the several state commissions, departments and institutions under the direction of Governor Foss. They are Harvey S. Chase, 84 State street, Clinton H. Scoville, 110 State street, and the Harpham Barnes Company, 79 Milk street. The investigation is primarily for the purpose of giving the Governor more data from which to pass upon the size of this year's appropriations for the various departments, etc.

As soon as the investigation of a department is completed the part of the budget containing the appropriations for that department will be sent to the legislature with recommendations from the executive.

For facility and efficiency in investigating Governor Foss has classified the departments, commissions and institutions, arranging them in groups. The investigators will watch to see if there is unnecessary overlapping of duties and expenses among the departments in each group.

The first of these groups includes matters directly relating to individuals, such as education, charity, prisons, asylums and correctional institutions.

The second group includes public works and utilities and natural resources, such as parks, reservations, forests, harbor and land matters, docks, railroads, highways, lighting and agricultural matters.

The third group is regarded as made up of all business relating to financial and statistical work, such as supervision of banks, insurance, taxes and statistics of finance, industry and labor organizations.

In a statement relating to the investigation Governor Foss said today:

"This investigation will be limited mainly to the matters of business management and efficiency. Methods of bookkeeping and accounting are regarded as of less consequence.

"The various divisions of the state business will be studied as if they were departments in a business concern conducted by private capital, to determine whether they are properly cooperating along modern business lines to produce the best results.

"Each division will also be studied independently to ascertain whether its managerial and detail duties are carried out on modern business lines.

"The taxpayers of the state will be regarded as the stockholders and the customers of this business, and the inquiry will be conducted in their interest to see whether they are now paying for heavier running expenses than are necessary, and to determine whether the things they now buy from the state are delivered in as good quality as the costs incurred should provide.

"In all cases a study will be instituted to determine whether the people are getting from the state, in the highest possible degree, the things they are paying for, and at the least practicable cost."

The committee on federal relations, it is expected, will report this week the resolve demanding a national constitutional convention to provide for the election of United States senators by direct vote. The same committee is understood to be in favor of the parcels post, but not in favor of memorializing Congress.

Among the legislative hearings, scheduled for Tuesday are the following: Committee on cities, room 240, 10:30 a. m.—(H. 816). That certain cities may

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ANNUAL ELECTIONS ARE TAKING PLACE IN TOWNS IN STATE

Lively Campaign Reaches Its Climax at the Polls in Marblehead, With License Issue a Feature.

WARRANTS LONG

Meetings in Numerous Municipalities, Where Proposed Appropriations Are Contested by Voters.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—One of the liveliest election campaigns ever held here comes to a close today. The Citizens and Good Government parties have the strongest slates in their history and every possible effort is being made to poll a full strength of the town's vote in the election which is in progress.

No lesser degree of interest is centered in the local option question, a spirited contest for and against license having been waged.

Saturday the town was flooded with circulars sent out by the license interests, with the result that the W. C. T. U. and other opposing factions hastily prepared and held a big no-license rally in Abbot hall Sunday evening.

Last year the town went no-license by 218, but alleged failure to enforce the law against liquor selling is expected in some quarters to bring about a shift into the license column.

Following is a list of candidates: For selectmen, John G. Stevens, William T. Chapman, Nathaniel Sweet, George H. Thorburn, Charles E. Snow, Isaac S. Freeto, B. Frank Martin 2d, Frank S. Osgood, Nathaniel C. Lyon, Thomas T. Lyon, David D. Lefavour, Larkin H. Hayden, Thomas Wiggins and Albert L. Green; clerk, William T. Litchman; treasurer, Everett Paine; tax collector, Isaac W. Mason; school committee, Clinton A. Ferguson, Arthur C. Usher, Joel W. Reynolds, Frank W. Goodwin, Edward W. Doherty; moderator, Joseph W. Coates.

Nominees Confident

Pre-election statements from Cambridge's three mayoralty candidates, made public today are filled with optimism. Jeremiah F. Donovan, the non-partisan candidate says:

"My candidacy has rapidly gained ground. There has never been any doubt of my election."

Edward J. Sennott, chairman of the Democratic city committee, said:

"Everything points to the election of J. Edward Barry. From ward 1 to ward 11 the ground has been carefully gone over. Mr. Barry will win out by 1500. I look for a total vote of 13,500. The election of Bernard F. Fallon, our candidate for assessor, is conceded."

Edward B. James, independent citizens' candidate, said:

"I believe that the contest for mayor lies between Mr. Barry and myself, and if the assurances of support which I have received are to be depended upon my election should follow. I believe that I am the real choice of 90 per cent of the normal non-partisan vote."

Five Lynnfield Contests

LYNNFIELD, Mass.—Five contests for town office, a larger number than usual, will be decided today. Charles J. Bolton, Daniel G. Harvey and J. Winslow

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BROKERS' TRIAL AGAIN RESUMED

The second week's trial of Arthur B. Sederquist, John E. Barry, A. Eastace Bigelow and Harry F. Curtis, charged in 102 counts with larceny in carrying on a brokerage business, began in the second session of the superior criminal court, before Judge Jenney and a jury, today.

Elmer E. George, an accountant who was testifying when the court adjourned on Friday, again took the stand.

REGULARS ON WAY TO THE BORDER



(Photo by Harris & Ewing, Washington.)
Ft. Myer troops on the road to the station in Washington to begin journey to San Antonio.

SOUTH BOSTON-DORCHESTER TUBE PLAN URGED AT HEARING

William S. McNary, former congressman, of South Boston, spoke before the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs today in favor of the proposed South Boston-Dorchester tunnel.

He said the project not only was backed by the joint board of railroad and Boston transit commissioners, but also by the United Improvement Association, Dorchester Business Men's Association, South Boston Citizens Association and South Boston Real Estate Association.

None of the other plans advocated for the betterment of transportation between South Boston and the center of the city, he said, would be considered by the people of South Boston and Dorchester as an equivalent of the proposed tunnel.

Mr. McNary said that he was not opposed to the bill to widen Pleasant street, but said that this improvement

would by no means be sufficient to provide the better transportation facilities wanted by South Boston and Dorchester people.

There are 75,000 people in South Boston and 125,000 in Dorchester, Mr. McNary said, who are not at present provided with rapid transit to the center of the city.

Most of the Dorchester people have to go by an indirect route along Dorchester avenue to Savin Hill avenue, thence westward to Dudley street station of the elevated, and then northeastward to the center of the city.

These people, continued the speaker, could be taken from the junction of Dorchester and Savin Hill avenues to the South station by way of the proposed tunnel in the same length of time that it now takes to go from the junction of these two avenues to Dudley street.

INQUIRY INTO GARBAGE CONTRACT IS DUE TO COME UP IN COUNCIL

Further investigation of the proposed city garbage contract will be attempted at the meeting of the council this afternoon, the members having requested Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works to be ready to come before them.

There will also be an order introduced calling for a public hearing before Commissioner Rourke stops the free collection of rubbish from downtown business houses.

The order to stop the collection was sent out two weeks ago to go into effect Wednesday. The order for the hearing will be offered by John J. Attridge.

The City Refuse Utilization Company has a contract for disposing of this class of refuse and is paid \$5500 a year for the service. In addition, the company is furnished by the city with a wharf for which \$11,500 a year rent is paid. The taxes upon the wharf, amount to about \$4000. It costs the city \$100,000 a year in addition.

FORTY NEW BRIDGES PLANNED FOR 1911 BY BOSTON & ALBANY

The Boston & Albany railroad today announces a program of improvements to be carried out during this year, including the reconstruction of at least 40 bridges between Boston and Pittsfield and a number of bridges on the branches.

The announcement also contains the information that 20 bridges west of Pittsfield have been replaced in the last year. This work is in pursuance of the road's purpose to render its roadbed capable of carrying the heaviest locomotives and equipment built.

The 20 bridges range from 38 feet to 295 feet in length and are located at Rochdale, West Brookfield, West Brimfield, Huntington, Chester, Middlefield, Becket, Pittsfield, and Chatham and Rensselaer, N. Y. Two bridges at Huntington of 295 and 263 feet in length are yet to be finished.

A new method of rolling new bridges into place has been adopted in many cases. The exchange takes place in less than a minute.

MR. FISHER SWORN IN AS SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON—The department of the interior entered upon a new regime today when Walter L. Fisher of Chicago was formally sworn in as secretary, to succeed Richard A. Ballinger.

The former secretary said he would stay in Washington until Mr. Fisher became familiar with his new duties, and would then return to his home in Seattle to prepare action in his proposed suits against his alleged slanderers.

WASHINGTON—The explanation given at the war department of the secretary's sudden change of plans is the necessity for the drafting of a new agreement regarding rates on the Panama railroad and steamship company's lines.

A conference regarding the rates was held last Wednesday but so far as can be learned, no development in the situation has arisen since then.

NEW ENGLAND AERO CORPS OFFERS ITS SERVICES TO ARMY

Organization of Balloonists and Aeroplane Men Ready to Go to the Mexican Border for War Maneuvers.

PROPOSAL TO STATE

Charles J. Glidden, One of Organizers of "Reserves," Files a Proposition With Adjutant-General.

Taking advantage of the possibility of aeromantics becoming a valuable adjunct to the United States army in the war maneuvers on the Mexican border, the New England Aeronautical Reserves have tendered their services to Adj. Gen. Gardner W. Pearson of Massachusetts.

Charles J. Glidden, who is himself an experienced balloonist, and who helped organize the Aeronautical Reserves last fall, has made the adjutant-general a proposition for the services of members of the reserves and anticipates that some of the New England airmen will be given an opportunity of making experiments on the border.

In his letter to Adjutant-General Pearson on behalf of the First Association of

(Continued on Page Two, Column Four.)

U. S. ARMY IN TEXAS IS READY TO PATROL MEXICAN FRONTIER

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Troopers for the ninth and eleventh regiments of cavalry, believed to be the first due to see service along the Mexican frontier, are being recruited today.

Nearly 500 have been rushed to San Antonio and attached to the eleventh, which now numbers 1300 men, or within 100 of war strength, and a similar number is being sent from various recruiting stations to fill out the ninth, due tomorrow from Ft. D. A. Russell.

These two regiments will probably leave this week for scout duty along the border to prevent the smuggling of arms and ammunition. Few leaves of absence are being granted cavalrymen, and they

(Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

MR. ROOSEVELT PAYS VISIT TO THE TROOPS; DEPARTS FOR AUSTIN

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—In the city where the Rough Riders were recruited and drilled, Theodore Roosevelt visited today the new divisional camp where he is being gathered the largest armed force massed in the United States since the days of 1898.

The presidential salute of 21 guns was fired by the battery of the third field artillery, while Mr. Roosevelt, surrounded by the commanding general's staff, drove hurriedly over the field, where infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineering branches of the regular army are camping.

NEW YORK—After a long distance telephone conversation with Brigadier General Edwards, Jacob M. Dickinson, secretary of war, today postponed indefinitely his intended trip to Panama. He is here and was ready to sail this afternoon on the steamer Advance.

General Edwards, questioned in Washington, has formally denied that the action of the secretary had any connection with the Mexican situation.

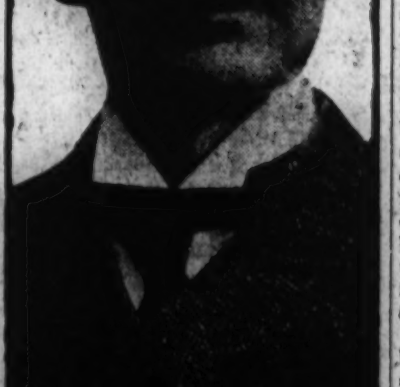
In reply to questions here prior to the telephone conversation Mr. Dickinson said: "I do not believe there will be any movement of our troops into Mexico."

"There can be no excuse for intervention," continued the secretary, "unless the Mexican government prove negligent in protecting the persons or the property of foreign residents, and such negligence would have to be firmly established, in my opinion, before any such step could be taken. There are no conditions now existent to give us such warrant. In order to maintain the neutrality laws, it has been deemed advisable to send troops to the border, and on account of the immense length of the frontier, and the fact that the Rio Grande can be crossed at almost any point a larger number of troops has been despatched than would otherwise prove necessary."

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H. HELM CLAYTON



Boston Organizer of Air Scouts Who Submits a Plan for Aiding Army Maneuvers



CHARLES J. GLIDDEN.

BULLETINS

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The United States cruisers Maryland and West Virginia of the Pacific fleet arrived here from the north today. Their arrival gives Admiral Thomas command of six cruisers besides a host of smaller craft, all mobilized here.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—The cruiser Washington left here this morning to join the Tennessee, Montana and North Carolina at Guantanamo.

PARIS—Baron Kurino, Japanese ambassador to France, stated in an interview that report that a secret treaty existed between Japan and Mexico was absolutely false.

GEN. BUTLER STATUE OPPOSED AT HEARING BEFORE COMMITTEE

At the hearing by the legislative committee on state house and libraries today on the resolve for a military equestrian statue to Gen. Benjamin F. Butler to be erected in the state house grounds, Moorfield Storey appeared for the opponents of the proposition.

He introduced Gen. N. P. Hallowell who told of General Butler's offer of the Massachusetts volunteers entrusted to his command to Governor Hicks of Maryland to put down an uprising of the slaves of his plantation and of Governor Andrew's protest.

"We had supposed that Massachusetts sent troops to put down the uprising of white rebels," said the speaker.

General Hallowell then read from the biography of the late Senator Hoar to emphasize his point that no man was less fit than Benjamin F. Butler to be honored with a statue by the people of this commonwealth.

Col. F. B. Hesseltine, who served in the department of the gulf with General Butler, pleaded with the committee to "let us have no more monuments." He said he was opposed to the erection of a statue to anybody, unless it be to some good, noble man, who was a leader in some great and grand cause.

"I would not have a statue erected to any man because he has occupied some notorious position before the people," said Colonel Hesseltine.

Maj. Henry Lee Higginson said General Butler's friends might well let him rest.

That Cambridge is striving to get the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was made still more evident today when a committee from the Economy Club of that city interviewed Richard C. MacLaurin president of the institute.

The committee told President MacLaurin that the real taxpayers of Cambridge were not seriously opposed to the addition of more untaxed college property. It was pointed out that manufacturing plants have been encroaching on the water front until this section bids fair to become nothing but a factory district. As factory sites the land, it is estimated, is worth not more than 50 or 60 cents a foot.

If Technology is located on the vacant land on the southerly side of Massachusetts avenue, the character of the land about it will be improved, it is said, and the section converted into a residential rather than a manufacturing district.

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TAX ON CORPORATION IS CONSTITUTIONAL, SAYS HIGHEST COURT

Decision Covers 15 Cases in Various Parts of the Country From Injunctions by Stockholders.

EQUAL APPLICATION

Law Is Construed as Based Not on the Ownership but on the Privilege of Carrying on Business.

WASHINGTON—Constitutionality of the corporation tax provision of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, one of President Taft's measures, which brought the government a revenue of about \$21,000,000 last year, was unanimously upheld today by the supreme court of the United States in a decision in 15 cases arising in various parts of the country.

The cases came to the supreme court from the federal courts of Vermont, New York, Illinois, Ohio, Massachusetts and Minnesota, and included corporations engaged in real estate business, mining, manufacturing, transportation, life insurance and merchandising.

In each case one or more of the stockholders applied to the courts for an injunction to restrain the officers of the corporation from paying the tax on the ground that it was unconstitutional.

First of all Justice Day declared that the contention that the law was unconstitutional because it originated in the Senate in the form of an amendment to the Payne law was untenable. He said the constitution provides for amendments in the Senate to revenue laws, though they must originate in the House.

"It has been urged that this is a tax on the ownership of business," he said. "As we construe the statute, it is a tax on the doing of business, not upon ownership."

"This is an excise tax upon the privilege of doing business. The provision for an excise tax in the constitution makes only one stipulation—that the tax shall be equal—that is, geographically the same all over the country."

"It is next contended that the attempted taxation is void because it levies a tax upon the right of a state to grant corporate franchises; because it taxes franchises which are the creation of a state in its sovereign right and authority."

"We think it is the result of cases heretofore decided by this court that such activities, though exercised because of state created franchises, are not beyond the taxing power of the United States."

As a part of the opinion, Justice Day announced that because of peculiar circumstances in connection with the suits of Amory Elliott vs. Freeman, and the Maine Baptist missionary convention vs. Cotting, trustee, involving real estate holdings in Boston, the law did not apply. Both cases are from the Massachusetts courts. The decision in regard to them was based on the fact that the organizations were not formed under a specific statute.

The details of the "corporation tax" which went into effect Dec. 31, 1909, were:

A tax of 1 per cent on net earnings in excess of \$5000 of all corporations organized for profit.

All preferred and common stock and bonds in excess of the total amount of capital subject to the tax.

Losses resulting from bad accounts, uncollectable notes, or other forms not covered by insurance, salvage, etc., deducted from the net earnings.

Labor, mutual and fraternal concerns, not organized as profit-taking institutions, not exempt.

Collection of the tax to be under the bureau of internal revenue for the treasury department, to which reports on their business must be made by corporations.

Only specially designated agents of the bureau to be employed to interrogate corporations regarding their business.

Reports of corporations to include gross receipts, capital stock, net receipts, bonded indebtedness, interest on bonds, interest on notes and all other visible debts, together with losses upon which deductions are claimed.

Penalties ranging from \$1000 to \$10,000 imposed for making false returns.

Decision Expected

Heads of corporations and counsel therefor in Boston today said that the announcement of the constitutionality of the corporation tax, in the decision read by Justice Day of the United States supreme court, would not greatly stir up those interested in corporations.

The corporation men, it is said, have been expecting the decision, and very little change in their attitude will be made.

John Hopewell, a member of J. C. Chase & Co., said:

"Ninety per cent of the corporations have paid the tax, and they expected to do so in the future. We must be taxed somewhere or other, and this form of

(Continued on Page Two, Column Three.)

Clean journalism will spread in proportion to the effort made in its behalf.

Many readers of THE MONITOR share the benefits of this paper by mailing their copies to others.

By passing along your copy of THE MONITOR to another you are participating in this effort to spread clean journalism.

SEND YOUR "WANT" AD TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or
for an employee
The Monitor offers you an opportunity
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expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OF ADVERTISEMENT
WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....
OUT ON THIS LINE

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above
coupon, properly filled out. The above coupon must be
attached to insure insertion.

IT WILL BE RUN FREE ONE WEEK ON THE CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank
and mail direct to The Christian Science
Monitor, Boston, Mass.

The Christian Science Monitor is
read in every city in America.

MARTIAL LAW READY TO APPLY TO ALL OF REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

(Continued from Page One.)

are not unpacking their personal effects, as they may leave on an hour's notice. All stock tourist cars used in bringing cavalry here are held on side tracks.

The railroads have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to handle troops and have replied that within five hours of the time an order is given they can start moving southward.

It is significant that of the immense orders of provisions awarded the commissary department in the last few days, only small supplies have been delivered to this camp, a major portion being purchased for delivery on trains.

Mexican Minister Vexed

NEW YORK.—Senior Limantour, Mexican minister of finance, is far from satisfied with the "maneuver" explanation given for the presence of American regulars on the Mexican border. He gave out a large typewritten statement today in which he carefully quoted the words "maneuvers" wherever they occurred.

He said that he did not think the report that another army division was being selected to go to Texas was warranted by conditions there and that the 20,000 men already mobilized were far more than needed if all that was intended to be done was to stop the smuggling of arms and ammunition into Mexico by the revolutionary forces.

Senior Limantour was emphatic in saying that he would in no circumstances meet members of the Mexican revolutionary junta, who have hurried to this city. He said that he did not treat with them. If they desired peace, it would be necessary for them to see first that all of the "rebels in the field" laid down their arms and threw themselves on the mercy of the Diaz government.

Martial Law in Mexico

MEXICO CITY.—All Mexico will be placed practically under martial law today.

The subcommittee to which was referred the measure providing for the suspension for six months of the personal guarantees will report to the permanent commission of Congress, and there is little doubt that the measure will be passed unanimously.

Reports of a battle east of Agua Prieta on Sunday between 500 insurgents under General Blanco and a federal force of 300 under Colonel Mora in which the rebels retreated indicate that the threat of the withdrawal of personal guarantees and the more drastic campaign against the revolutionists are already effective.

The withdrawal of personal guarantees is the first step in a more vigorous and drastic campaign to be waged against the rebels according to the opinion that finds expression in all circles of society.

Revolutionists and sympathizers with the cause of Madero and his followers pretend not to be greatly alarmed by this action of the government, but those loyal to the government and foreigners who have faith in General Diaz to restore order believe that it will prove effective.

Since the measure provides that those caught in the act of destroying railroad property, interfering with telegraph wires and lines for the transmission of electrical energy, highway robbery, and under certain conditions of raiding haciendas, may be executed without trial, it is expected that it will have a deterrent effect, not only on the lawless elements.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.

BOSTON.—"Naughty Marietta," CASTLE SQUARE.—"End of the Bridge," COLONIAL.—"Girl of My Dreams," GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Thomas E. Shea, HOLLYWOOD.—"Suzanne," B. F. KEENE'S.—"The Lottery Man," MAJESTIC.—"The Commuters," SHUBERT.—"Joe Nigger," TREMONT.—"Green Stockings."

BOSTON CONCERTS.

TUESDAY.—Steinert Hall, 8:15 p. m., Schubert recital, Stephen S. Townsend, Chickering Hall, 8:15 p. m., concert by Mrs. Rita Witke and Anton Witke. THURSDAY.—Jordan Hall, 8 p. m., song recital, Edmund Clement. FRIDAY.—Symphony Hall, 2:30 p. m., nineteenth symphony rehearsal. SATURDAY.—Symphony Hall, 8 p. m., nineteenth symphony concert.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY.—8 p. m., "The Sacrifice." WEDNESDAY.—8 p. m., "Tosca." FRIDAY.—7:45 p. m., "Don Pasquale" and the Russian dancers. SATURDAY.—2 p. m., "The Sacrifice" and the Russian dancers. SUNDAY.—8 p. m., operatic concert.

ment which has taken advantage of the disturbed conditions, but on the rebels themselves.

It is believed by the government that with this knowledge of the fate awaiting them if captured, there will be fewer recruits for the rebel chiefs.

Explanation Scored

WASHINGTON.—The Army and Navy Register, a semi-official organ of the military service, says editorially today: "The administration made a great mistake the other day in officially announcing that an unprecedented mobilization of troops was intended for purposes of maneuver. The announcement was an assumption of public gullibility, which did great injustice to American intelligence, while the acceptance of this fiction would have been a reflection upon the judgment and ability of the military authorities."

"No one for a moment accepted the explanation and it would have been better to have candidly described the situation."

According to reports on file in the war department the revolutionists have large bands operating on the southeast and southwest coasts of Mexico, and that on a given date these bands will move toward Mexico City to try to cut off communication and confiscate public property. It is believed the government got word of these plans and the issuance of the order establishing martial law followed.

Action Is Explained

Senor Don Carlos Pereyra, first secretary and chargé d'affaires of the Mexican embassy, said:

"The action of the administration in Mexico in again suspending certain articles of the constitution in order to have the authority to shoot without trial any person caught committing a deed of violence was brought about, not by the seditions action of a few malcontents in Chihuahua state, but because of the existence of bandits in Mexico."

"It can be readily seen that the step was not taken to check the movements of the so-called revolutionists because they only are operating in the state of Chihuahua, while the order extends over the nation."

"Neither President Diaz nor his government has taken any special steps to allay public unrest in the face of the activities of the United States. There has been no unrest to allay."

"President Taft, if bent on showing the mobility of the military forces, it is not strange to assume, would decide to direct that mobilization at a quarter where it would also serve a purpose of international propriety, such as would be the preservation of neutrality with Mexico on the frontier."

Go to Patrol Coast

The protected cruiser Des Moines sailed from Boston on Sunday for New York, where she will take aboard a supply of ammunition before proceeding to Key West to await further orders. She will be sent to the Mexican coast in case it is found necessary to increase the patrol in that region.

The gunboat Yorktown has sailed from San Diego, Cal., to patrol the west coast of Mexico. The first stop will be made at San Blas, which is near the Gulf of California. The Yorktown will later proceed to Salina Cruz.

The gunboat Princeton, which is now cruising northward from Corinto, will also aid in patrolling the west coast of Mexico. These were the only naval movements bearing on the Mexican situation reported to the navy department.

A military barrier has now been thrown around three sides of Mexico so as to prevent violations of neutrality and to prevent the insurgents from receiving assistance from the United States.

The 20,000 regular troops which have been mobilized in Texas will be distributed along the border to prevent shipments of arms and ammunition or filibustering expeditions from crossing the line.

Objection in Congress

Some of the radical insurgents in the Senate and members of both parties in the House are already preparing to make trouble for the President at the extra session over the sudden mobilization of 20,000 men on the Mexican frontier.

Rebels Retreat After Battle

DOUGLAS, Ariz.—Eleven federal soldiers killed and 11 wounded, with the losses to the rebels unknown, is the result of a battle just east of Agua Prieta on Sunday.

The opposing forces were 500 insurgents under General Blanco and a federal force of 300 directed by Colonel Mora. The battle was witnessed by several thousand Americans.

Except for a few prisoners taken by the federals, the rebels retreated in good order.

The battle lasted an hour, and it is believed the retreat that followed was

for the purpose of drawing the federals into the canyon, where the main body of Blanco's force was stationed.

Towns Besieged

EL RASO, Tex.—Stirred by the belief that the revolutionary movement has reached a critical stage, the insurgents in the state of Chihuahua and Sonora are reported to have renewed activity in tearing up railroads and telegraph wires.

Numerous towns, according to reports, are under siege by the insurgents and thousands of women and children, cut off from food supplies, are helpless.

SCHOOL OF FARMING TO MEET IN EVENING SOON TO BE OPENED

An evening school in agriculture, one of the first of its kind to be established in this country, is to be opened soon by Fredrick W. Detheridge of 44 Medford street, an alderman and a gardener.

Mr. Detheridge is looking about for a site for the school and has obtained options in Medford and Arlington and the school probably will be started in one of these places.

It is to be operated as a semi-public institution and it is believed that by the sale of the products of the school funds may be raised to cover the cost of operation.

Several agriculturists will contribute their services as instructors and will assist in planting and harvesting.

J. Lewis Ellsworth, secretary of the state board of education, is one of those interested in the plan and is giving every assistance to Mr. Detheridge in the formation of his classes.

Mr. Detheridge says that those who would most readily take up farming for a livelihood are those who are unable to devote time in the day to the study of agriculture and they are enthusiastic over an evening class.

CORPORATIONS TAX LAW CONSTITUTIONAL SAYS HIGHEST COURT

(Continued from Page One.)

tax seems as good as any. The announcement of this decision of the supreme court will not, I think, occasion any great stir. No serious disturbance, at any rate, will result."

Louis A. Chandler, counsel for various corporations, declared that the decision that the corporation tax is constitutional will do more than anything else to secure direct supervision of the corporations.

The law has not been fully appreciated, he said. The tax is not the important feature of it, but the fact that the government will now have direct access to the books of the corporations, and will be enabled to learn just the source of income of those organizations. He was of the opinion that it would do a very great deal toward curbing irregularities in the conduct of business of these organizations.

Stock Exchange Flurry

NEW YORK.—Following the upholding of the constitutionality of the corporation tax law by the supreme court today, there was a 10-minute flurry in the stock market in which the entire list was affected.

The decline was followed by a sharp rally, in which prices rose to a little above the previous high level of the day.

FACTORY ON FIRE AT BUFFALO, N. Y.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A general alarm of fire at noon today called the entire department of the city to the factory of the Wood Products Company, where an explosion wrecked the plant.

Richard Clinton, a fireman, was killed, and a number of men are missing. The plant is in flames.

ARREST ALLEN H. MACKENZIE.

Allen H. Mackenzie, 53 Westland avenue, was arrested today by inspectors from police headquarters on a secret indictment charging conspiracy to take \$9,432.57 from Wesley A. Gove of 67 Milk street. He was arraigned in the superior court and held for trial.

NEW ENGLAND AERO CORPS OFFERS ITS SERVICES TO ARMY

(Continued from Page One.)

Aeronautical Pilots Mr. Glidden offers the service of six pilots and as many balloons with capacities of from 35,000 to 100,000 cubic feet.

These balloons are reported ready for shipment and the pilots available at any time. The adjutant-general has taken the matter under consideration.

Members of the Aero Club of New England who belong to the reserves include some of the most expert airmen in the country, particularly balloonists.

The New England division of the reserves was organized during the aviation meet in Boston in 1910, and this is said to be the first opportunity any division in the country has had to offer its services.

Prominent among the New England airmen is Prof. H. Helm Clayton, formerly of the observatory at Blue Hills. Mr. Clayton has made flights of hundreds of miles in balloons by daylight and darkness and has made a thorough study of conditions of the air.

In Massachusetts alone are about 10 licensed aeronautical pilots competent to take up a balloon with passengers. Believing that a corps of expert balloonists under the direction possibly of Professor Clayton and Charles J. Glidden would be an aid to the army, members of the reserves hope Adjutant-General Pearson will recommend to the authorities at Washington that they be given a trial in actual service.

Activities in regular army and navy circles in the Boston district continue today and everything is ready for any kind of an order for active service. Work is going forward on the battle-ship New Jersey at the Charlestown yard drydock with the expectation that orders may be received at any time for removal South as soon as it is possible to fit her for duty.

An order was received at the Charlestown navy yard today detailing J. H. McGivern, steward, and six apprentices from the naval hospital at Chelsea to join the United States hospital ship Solace, which will join the expeditionary party of marines ordered south in connection with the military and naval maneuvers along the Mexican frontier.

The United States torpedo boat destroyer Perkins, one of the fastest and most modern of its type in the world, is moored at the navy yard pier today ready for her departure tomorrow according to schedule. The destroyer is due to leave early tomorrow for Provincetown, and from there she will go to Newport for further orders. Although her departure at this time was ordered some time ago it is thought that at Newport she will receive orders to join the fleet already in southern waters.

Of the 80 marine corps officers who have been selected for service in or about Texas, 11 hail from New England. Of these 11, five are Massachusetts men. The official order assigning those 80 officers to duty was issued on Sunday.

The New England captains are Paul E. Chamberlain, Frederick L. Bradman, Louis M. Little, John W. Wadleigh and Berton W. Sibley. The first lieutenants are Robert B. Farguharson, Gerald M. Kinkade, James J. Meade and Allen B. Sumner. The second lieutenants are Harry L. Smith and Clarence E. Nutting.

Unwise, Says B. W. Palmer
B. W. Palmer, of the law firm of Storey, Thordike, Palmer & Dodge, and director of the National Railways of Mexico, ridicules reports of American intervention in Mexico. He says:

"I wish to emphasize that Mexico is a civilized nation, and that its administration is stable and efficient—a fact which the average American seems either not to know or to ignore."

"All talk about the insecurity of foreign property in Mexico and American intervention is rubbish. It is never heard among the officers of the administration and other men who know the true state of affairs in Mexico."

"Personally, I do not think President Taft and his cabinet have ever considered crossing the Mexican border. It is impossible from every point of view and would be as unwise as it would be unnecessary."

Troops Held in Camp

GALVESTON, Tex.—With 1200 American soldiers confined in camp by orders of the commander to prevent a general attack on residents by troops, in which one soldier and one policeman were injured on Sunday, Galveston is under a form of military law today. A

ANNUAL ELECTIONS ARE TAKING PLACE IN TOWNS IN STATE

(Continued from Page One.)

Perkins are candidates for selectmen and overseers of the poor. Mr. Bolton and Mr. Harvey are also candidates for assessor for three years. George E. Houghton and Lyman B. Taylor are candidates for park commissioner for two years and there is a contest for the three-year term between Benjamin J. Ingraham and Carl H. Russell. George H. Bancroft is opposed for reelection as auditor by Edward A. Russell.

Leading articles of the warrant call for revision of the town by-laws and the adoption of building laws and regulations. Appropriations will be asked for as follows: Highways, \$2000; schools, \$3500; town expenses, \$3500; fire department, \$300; Salem street sidewalk, \$100; Lynnfield square, \$200; fire alarm system extension, \$75; suit of Lynnfield against Peabody in the Sutaug lake case, \$500, and to provide for transportation of voters from South Lynnfield to town meetings at the Center.

Results in Whitman
WHITMAN, Mass.—At the annual town meeting Saturday the principal contest was for school committee between Mrs. Mary K. Hutchinson and C. A. Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence won by a vote of 628 to 403. The other officers elected were: Clerk, Fred E. Sharpe; treasurer, Benjamin C. Reed; selectmen, C. W. Harding, T. F. Kenneally, Charles E. Lovell; assessor, Benjamin F. Peterson; surveyor, Alton P. Trufant; water commissioner, Andrew H. McCullum; collector, Benjamin C. Reed; sinking fund commissioner, William Spellman. License, no 604, yes 380.

There was practically no opposition today to the bill of Senator Hubbard of Lowell to authorize his city and the town of Tyngsborough to permit speed tests or contests on certain highways within these municipalities on any three days between Sept. 1 and Oct. 1.

The only criticism came from representatives of the labor unions who wanted to have the bill amended so that the races could not take place on Labor day. This amendment was agreed to and all opposition was withdrawn.

LYNN OUTLOOK
CLUB GIVES PLAY
FOR SCHOLARSHIP
LYNN, Mass.—At the Women's Club house the annual scholarship entertainment of the Outlook Club will be given this Thursday evening. The proceeds will be used to defray the tuition expenses of a Lynn high school graduate in some higher institution of learning.

"Tula" is the title of the play to be presented and the production will be under the personal direction of Dorothy Berry Carpenter.

The cast of characters will include Everett M. Penney, Gertrude Gardiner, Dorothy Berry Carpenter, Irving Doe, Philip Sheridan, Edward Farmer and Russell Foulds.

SALEM SEEKING
REDUCTIONS IN
RAILWAY FARES
A reduction of the fares on the Boston & Maine railroad between Salem and Lynn from 15 to 10 cents and between Salem and Boston from 35 to 20 cents was asked for in a petition from the committee on transportation of the Salem city council filed today with the board of railway commissioners.

provost guard of 25 men patrols the streets of a segregated district, occupied chiefly by Mexicans and negroes.

Colonel Bailey's restrictions of camp leave to not more than 15 a day and the placing of a military guard in a thickly populated part of the city, followed a fight between troops and Mexicans and negroes.

NEW PROBLEMS AND OLD RULES

An Exhortation Leading to the Printed Page of History, by John Hunter Sedgwick.

The reader has seen by this time, we trust, that from the very modest researches that have been sketched in the preceding papers a good deal of history can be learned and a good deal of color given to places and things that one may meet in any day's journey. If the reader takes our point, he will have seen that history belongs to every man, and not to the professional scholar alone. We must never get into the habit of allowing our history to be read for us.

By history in this connection we do not mean anything very grand. There are some histories, and very good ones they are too, to read which is something akin to hard bodily exercise. They must be read by him that would use historical knowledge professionally; their treasures of learning must be opened by him that would not depend on hearsay; they are monuments of thought and labor. Yet they are hard to read. This may have various reasons; it may be a style that is heavy and clouds the gorgeous color that is in all facts; it may be a lack of that clarity which the reader has the right to expect; it may be an inability on the part of the historian to get above his materials and that he is able to give his work only the appearance of an elaborate note-book. And it is just possible that the reader suffers because he has never accustomed himself to still reading. If he has not done this, he has lost a good deal of profit and pleasure.

But leaving these matters to one side, it can be said that the man of average occupation can do a great deal of serious reading in the shape of history or chronicle for himself. We do not mean by this that he can be in any way expected to examine historical material even when it is printed or to read those works that are of such bulk that to read them is a special task by itself. He is not expected to do any of these things, but he can at least avail himself of the books that in these days are afforded him at any good public library.

Let us take for concrete example the general and local history of New England or anything that has been written about its customs or economy and let us see what our readers can do for themselves. In the first place we can begin with such a book as Justin Winsor's "Critical and Narrative History of the United States." "Texas" is a big book, not written by one hand, and although continuous in subject, is not so in treatment. But the point for our attention is that it is full of references, of authorities, and is in itself a bibliography of American history. It tells where to look for a book on a certain subject, and this in turn will probably send one to another book, for, as a general thing, most books help each other. Winsor's book, if we take it for an example, sends the reader on his way to read as much or as little as his appetite may prompt.

In the next place, in every library under the names of the various states, are to be found state, county and township histories that are often of much literary value and always have much of historical value, and it will be found that the more "local" a writer and the less sophisticated his writing, the more convincing will be his narration of what are plainly facts. It may be a source of amusement to writers in the comic press to read about another man's Uncle Amos, but when he is their Uncle Amos, he becomes invested with more importance. In these township and town histories will be found excerpts from documents that could not be easily read in any other way and are often of great interest. To be sure, the reader is not expected to go in for original research and things like that call for time and inclination, but it takes little time or trouble to look over a shortish book in which there are excerpts from significant and curious documents. By this time the number of town histories is very large, and as a general proposition we should say that they are written with more accuracy with each succeeding work.

To the town histories must be added biographies, collections of letters, memoirs, diaries and journals, and the reader can find for himself a wealth of references to such works in a work like Mr. Winsor's; if he does not employ that means he can use the labor-saving device of asking a librarian, and that patient, charitable and long-suffering lady or gentleman will put him in the way of finding what he seeks. Above all, the reader will be depriving himself of a great deal of pleasure and information if he does not make it a point to examine the published proceedings of the various historical societies in New England. Imbedded in these are a vast number of transcripts of various historical documents (we use the word in its broad meaning) that one could never see otherwise. These things are not dry; they are interesting with an intimate, speaking vividness that many times is not possessed by the records of much statelier and perhaps more important things. The minutes of a constitutional convention or the long letters between statesmen on a question of constitutional history or law, may be interesting only to the publicist or lawyer; but the H-spelled diary of a colonial soldier at Montreal or Louisbourg or the account book of some trader in the days when men wore powder on their hair, have an every day, compelling graphic quality that does not need the marble of the forum or the Senate for a background.

It is by no means to be concluded that the history of New England is the only history in this country; it is by no means to be thought that in New England alone were men strong and women kindly. But New England it has been that on her rugged bosom has borne those trees and fields the fathers of many of us knew and loved so well. Amid her apple trees and ever graceful elms, between her granite rough walls, among her fields that bore their hard won storm-battled fruits, nestled in valley or boldly raised their faces those wooden houses that sheltered the love and work of women and men that made a continent their debtor. Whether the wind howled about their chimneys, whirling the biting northwest snow against the window panes or the sultry heats of August lay upon cattle and crops, these women and men did their duty as well as they knew how. So let us spend a little time in reading about them, the benefactors of many of us.

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Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about summer resorts, write us whether you wish sea, mountain or inland locations, and price you wish to pay. We will submit a list of resorts, and when you make your selection, we will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired. Hotel and Travel Department, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Boston, Mass.

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Leading Events in Athletic World

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY CREW OF 1911



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LIGHT BLUE OARSMEN WHO WILL TRY TO WREST TITLE FROM OXFORD EIGHT.

TUFTS BASEBALL SQUAD MAY HAVE WORK OUTDOORS

Coach Donovan Hopes to Have Men on the Old Campus Wednesday — More Men Reporting.

Coach J. J. Donovan of the Tufts College baseball team hopes to give his men outdoor practice for the first time on Wednesday, if the weather is at all favorable in the intervening days. The old campus is at present more or less of a swamp, but two warm days would put it in fair condition. Nothing but batting practice has been indulged in by the men in the cage, and they feel that the work is getting rather monotonous.

In the past week several veterans and new men have reported. Hooper, the left fielder and leading batter of last year's team came out Tuesday for his first good workout. Of the new candidates who reported during the week, Kelliher, a shortstop from Springfield high school has shown up the best.

Edward Martin, brother of Pitcher Harry Martin, and an outfielder on last year's team has been tried out during the week as a pitcher. He is a left hander and Coach Donovan feels that he will work in well with the big squad of right-handed men.

"WORLD IN BOSTON" PARADE PLANNED

Plans for a parade of Sunday school pupils and church members on Sunday, April 23, are being made by the committee in charge of "The World in Boston." The parade will precede the missionary rally in Mechanics building on that day and the young people of more than 500 churches in greater Boston have been invited to participate.

NICHOLS GOES TO NEW HAVEN

AUBURN, N. Y.—The board of arbitration of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues has announced the following decision:

Awards—Charles Nichols to New Haven, Conn. Applications—Writing for release from Lynn, Mass., granted.

A CHAMPIONSHIP GAME. PETROFF.

Johns.	Krynborg.
White.	Black.
1 P-K4	R-K4
2 K1-KB3	K1-KB3
3 K1P	P-K3
4 K1-KB3	K1-KB3
5 P-Q4	P-K3
6 K1-KB3	R-K2
7 P-K3	R-K4
8 P-K3	P-K2
9 Castles	QK1-Q2
10 R-K	R-K
11 R-KK15	R-K
12 R-KK14	R-K13
13 R-KB	RP-KB
14 P-Q5	R-K
15 Q-Q3	P-Q2
16 P-Q2	P-Q2
17 R-K	R-K
18 R-K	Q-K2
19 R-K	Q-K3
20 Q-K15	P-K4
21 Q-K6	R-K
22 R-K	Q-KB3
23 K1-K5	Q-K2
24 K1-K5	R-K2
25 K1-K5	R-K2
26 P-Q4	P-K2
27 K1-K4	P-K1
28 R-K	K1(R)-Q2
29 R-K2	R-K
30 R-K	Q-K2
31 R-K	Q-K2
32 R-K	Q-K2
33 R-K	Q-K2
34 R-K	Q-K2
35 R-K	Q-K2
36 R-K	Q-K2
37 R-K	Q-K2
38 R-K	Q-K2
39 R-K	Q-K2
40 R-K	Q-K2

ASK FOR COUNTY APPROPRIATION. DOVER, N. H.—The Stafford county delegation to the New Hampshire General Court has asked for an appropriation of \$112,000, some of which, if granted, will be expended for repairs about the buildings and in making the offices of registers of deeds and probate free.

CHICAGO FIVE DISBANDED. CHICAGO—After a formal talk in the Bartlett gymnasium here today the University of Chicago basketball squad disbanded.

NOTES

The naval academy wrestling team defeated Columbia University Saturday 6 bouts to 1.

The Yale varsity gymnastic team defeated Princeton Saturday 38 points to 16. Princeton was weakened by the absence of Captain Clark, her best gymnast.

George H. Crocker of the Brookline (Mass.) Country Club won the chief prize of the Pinehurst Golf Club annual spring tournament Saturday by defeating George E. Morse of Rutland in the final round.

VARISITY CREW AT COLUMBIA HAS A SHORT SCHEDULE

Race With Navy Only Preliminary Contest to Poughkeepsie Regatta — Interclass Boat Races.

NEW YORK—Columbia's varsity crew will have only one preliminary contest this spring before the Poughkeepsie regatta, as efforts to arrange races with Yale and Princeton have fallen through within the last week. On May 13 the eight will row the Navy at Annapolis and that will be the only race of the entire training season.

Warren Kinney, manager of the crew, made this announcement, Sunday and he said that no attempt had been made to arrange a race with Harvard, although such a contest would be desirable.

As a feature of the interclass boat races which will be held on the Hudson under the Palisades on May 20, the Central high school of Philadelphia, which holds the interscholastic record for a mile, will row the Columbia freshmen.

On the following Saturday the first-year eight and the second varsity will be sent to the American Henley at Philadelphia.

James Rice, the coach, does not think that he will be able to enter any of his crews in the Harlem regatta on Memorial day because the time between the Henley and Harlem races will be altogether too limited for him to make the suitable adjustments of the shells, to say nothing of shipping them.

Rice expects to get the men on the river at the end of the present week and he will boat the two varsity eights in shells immediately. The freshmen and other varsity candidates will row in barges for at least a fortnight, and then they will have their first work in shells.

ASSISTANT HEAD OF ELEVEN NAMED BY BOWDOIN MEN

Nominations for Under Football Manager Made by Athletic Council — Tennis Tourney Dates Approved.

BRUNSWICK, Me.—at an adjourned meeting of the Bowdoin athletic council candidates for assistant manager of football were nominated to be voted upon by the athletic association, which is composed of all students of the college. By the system now in use at Bowdoin, candidates for assistant manager at the beginning of the season report to the manager of that sport for which he is trying and serves the team in whatever manner the manager directs throughout the season.

At the end of the season each candidate submits to the athletic council the number of hours he has put in. The council then considers the candidates in respect to number of hours he has worked, recommendations of the manager, scholarship, standing, etc., and then nominate two candidates, with a third if it seems advisable.

The men to receive the nomination for assistant manager of football are Lawrence W. Smith, Portland; Carleton S. Greenwood, Portland; and R. W. Belknap, Damariscotta (alternate), all of the class of 1913.

The council also approved the date for the Maine Intercollegiate Tennis Tournament to be held in Brunswick. The dates set are May 25, 26 and 27.

MOVEMENT ON FOOT TO HOLD NATIONAL SQUASH TOURNAMENT

NEW YORK—Following requests from all parts of the country, a national association to govern squash will be organized at once. J. W. Prentiss, chairman of the squash committee of the Harvard Club of this city, issued a formal call for a meeting to be held next Monday at the Harvard Club. His announcement followed the enthusiastic support which the project received from the officers and board of managers of the Harvard Club in accepting the transfer of the national championship cup and tournament to its holding through Pierre Lorillard and the Tuxedo Racquet and Tennis Club.

No variation of the racquet games has attracted such interest as has squash during the past two seasons. This was shown at the time the board of managers met at the Harvard Club last week, unanimously agreeing in taking the preliminary step toward the holding of the championship tournament and the fostering of its national association.

Of the officials who acted were F. R. Appleton, vice-president of the club; L. P. Marvin, secretary; Frederick Swift, treasurer, and Managers Nicholas Biddle, J. P. Morgan, Jr., T. W. Lamont, Greenville Clark, Eugene Treadwell, R. B. Moffat, F. C. Huntington, W. S. Beaman, Franklin Remington, J. W. Prentiss, C. S. Fairchild, N. S. Smith, C. C. Burlingham, L. B. McCagg, and T. W. Slocum. Following the favorable decision of the board, the squash committee, of which Mr. Prentiss is chairman and Alfred Stillman, 2d, rated one of the best amateurs in the country, and M. D. Whitman, the former undefeated national lawn tennis champion, are members, got to work to bring the national association project to its fruition.

Among those who are taking an active interest in the championship and plan of organization are Barret Wendell, Jr., of the Tennis and Racquet Club, Boston, rated as one of the best players in that section; Angus Smith, champion of the Detroit Racquet Club; Seton Porter of the Rockaway Hunt Club, J. C. Neely and Glidden Osborne of the University Club, Chicago; J. V. Onativia, Jr., of the Baltusrol Golf Club; Frank Kiddle, Montclair Athletic Club; C. M. Bull, Jr., Crescent Athletic Club; J. O. Low, the Heights Casino, Brooklyn; Fred S. Keeler, Columbia Club, and W. A. W. Stewart, Princeton Club.

Interest has likewise been shown by the Boston Athletic Association, the Brookline Country Club, Brookline, Mass.; Illinois Athletic and Chicago Athletic Associations, the Tennis and Racquet Club of Philadelphia, the Germantown Cricket Club, and the Racquet Club of St. Louis. In and about this city the clubs expected to be among those enrolled as members of the national association at its first meeting are the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, New York Athletic Club, Metropolitan Club, Englewood Club, and a number of others.

At the coming meeting for organization the most representative body that has ever met in any particular branch of sport will be present. In order that no untoward circumstances may mar the beginning of this movement toward the government of squash tennis and its championship, Mr. Prentiss plans to visit Chicago, several of the western cities, and Boston this week, with a view to making certain that the entry list for the first national championship under the new association may be thoroughly representative in a national sense. While no date can be set until the meeting of organization, it is planned to hold the national championship tournament in this city at the Harvard Club about the middle of April.

EGYPTIAN ATHLETE DOES WELL. (Special to The Monitor.) ALEXANDRIA—A young Egyptian athlete, Hassan Fahmy, formerly of the Ras-el-tin school, and at present studying at Downing College, Cambridge, has achieved considerable success at the meeting of Clare and Downing Colleges in the recent intercollegiate competition. On this occasion he won the hammer, with a throw of 79 ft., the long jump with a leap of 20 ft. 11 in., and the hurdle race in 19.4-58, besides tying in putting the weight, with a put of 31 ft. 8 in.

PICKED SCHOOL SEVENS TO MEET

An all-intercollegiate hockey team captained by Charles Foote, the Newton high school left wing, will meet an all-star seven under the leadership of Leon Tuck of Winchester high, and the Boston Crescents at the Arena next Friday evening.

The lineup of the all-intercollegiate will be: Clarence Wamaker, Morgan B. Phillips, John Fritz, Charles Foote, Norman MacDonald, Earl D. Page, Frank Wigglesworth, Torrey Webb substitute. As yet no lineup has been selected by Captain Tuck, but he is considering the following men for his seven: Tuck, Osgood, Small, Baldwin, Greene, Lowe, Peckham, Anderson.

PLAYING THIRTEENTH ROUND. SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain.—The thirteenth round of the international chess masters' tournament is being played here today. Four adjourned games were played off Saturday with the following results: Neimzovitch won from Rubinstein; Neimzovitch drew from Teichmann; Vidmar beat Duras, and Marshall beat Janowski.

KANE'S GLASS PLANT OPEN'S. KANE, Pa.—The new plant of the American Plate Glass Company started operations recently, giving employment to 600 men.

CAMBRIDGE- OXFORD VARSITY CREWS ARE PREPARING FOR RACE

Former Has Had More Veterans to Draw From, But Latter Also Has Fine Eight.

BOATS AS SELECTED

OXFORD.	St. Lbs.
Row—C. A. Gladstone, Christ Church	11 0 1/2
2—L. G. Wormald, Magdalen	12 7 1/2
3—C. W. Littlejohn, New	12 11
4—E. Millington, Drake, Magdalen	12 9 1/2
5—D. Mackinnon, Magdalen	13 3 1/2
6—A. S. Garton, Magdalen	13 9 1/2
7—R. B. Burgess, Magdalen	12 10 1/2
Stroke—R. C. Bourne, New	10 13 1/2
Cox—H. B. Wells, Magdalen	8 6

CAMBRIDGE.	St. Lbs.
Row—S. E. Swann, Trinity Hall	11 11
2—P. G. Vander Byl, Pembroke	12 3
3—A. S. Garton, Trinity	12 6
4—C. F. Burnand, 1st Trinity	12 8 1/2
5—R. Le Blanc Smith, 3d	13 4
6—J. B. Rosher, 1st Trinity	14 11
7—G. E. Fairbairn, Jesus	12 7
Stroke—R. W. M. Arbutnot, 3d Trinity	10 10
Cox—C. A. Skinner, Jesus	9 1

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—One or two important changes have taken place in the Oxford and Cambridge varsity crews, and it is believed that the final selections have been made, so that the last weeks of training should be entirely uninterupted.

As regards Oxford, the most important change is the inclusion of D. Mackinnon at No. 5. Mackinnon was last year's president, and was not expected to row at all. His presence will make a material difference to the crew, chiefly in the matter of steadiness on the bow-side. The Oxford crew expect to arrive on the Thames, in London, about March 18, for their practice over the course, and they then pass over the hands of their coach, H. B. Barker, to Harcourt Gold, who coached them last year.

The Oxford crew, started the season with two old blues, R. C. Bourne (stroke) and A. S. Garton (6). They are in strict training and at present under the coaching instructions of Dr. Bourne. The work so far has been very promising and it is generally conceded that the crew is full of genuine workers. This combined with the possession of a genius of a stroke in Bourne should make them a formidable crew. A. C. Gladstone is rowing well at bow and L. G. Wormald, C. W. Littlejohn and E. Millington, Drakes should row 2, 3 and 4, respectively. Littlejohn is an Australian and is at New College. At the moment no less than four Magdalen men are occupying thwarts, which gives added proof of the excellence of the Magdalen crew that won the "Grand" at Henley last summer.

As has been mentioned before in The Monitor when dealing with the trial eights last December, Cambridge has had at its call quite a number of old blues and in that way is more fortunate than Oxford. Under the tuition of S. M. Bruce an old blue, who is of Australian extraction, the crew is progressing slowly and though perhaps not so well together as Oxford it shows more power. The final place at stroke is at the moment unsettled, but it rests, between L. S. Lloyd and R. W. M. Arbutnot, both of third Trinity. The president, J. B. Rosker, who weighs 14 stone 11 lbs. is invaluable at 6, having in front of him Eric Fairbairn 12 stone 3 lbs. S. E. Swann of sculling fame takes the bow thwart, the others being R. Davies, F. E. Hellyer, C. F. Burnand, R. Le Blanc Smith with C. A. Skinner as coxswain. There is no doubt that they will turn out a fine crew and everything points to a good race on April 1.

Interest has likewise been shown by the Boston Athletic Association, the Brookline Country Club, Brookline, Mass.; Illinois Athletic and Chicago Athletic Associations, the Tennis and Racquet Club of Philadelphia, the Germantown Cricket Club, and the Racquet Club of St. Louis. In and about this city the clubs expected to be among those enrolled as members of the national association at its first meeting are the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, New York Athletic Club, Metropolitan Club, Englewood Club, and a number of others.

At the coming meeting for organization the most representative body that has ever met in any particular branch of sport will be present. In order that no untoward circumstances may mar the beginning of this movement toward the government of squash tennis and its championship, Mr. Prentiss plans to visit Chicago, several of the western cities, and Boston this week, with a view to making certain that the entry list for the first national championship under the new association may be thoroughly representative in a national sense. While no date can be set until the meeting of organization, it is planned to hold the national championship tournament in this city at the Harvard Club about the middle of April.

EGYPTIAN ATHLETE DOES WELL. (Special to The Monitor.) ALEXANDRIA—A young Egyptian athlete, Hassan Fahmy, formerly of the Ras-el-tin school, and at present studying at Downing College, Cambridge, has achieved considerable success at the meeting of Clare and Downing Colleges in the recent intercollegiate competition. On this occasion he won the hammer, with a throw of 79 ft., the long jump with a leap of 20 ft. 11 in., and the hurdle race in 19.4-58, besides tying in putting the weight, with a put of 31 ft. 8 in.

PICKED SCHOOL SEVENS TO MEET

An all-intercollegiate hockey team captained by Charles Foote, the Newton high school left wing, will meet an all-star seven under the leadership of Leon Tuck of Winchester high, and the Boston Crescents at the Arena next Friday evening.

The lineup of the all-intercollegiate will be: Clarence Wamaker, Morgan B. Phillips, John Fritz, Charles Foote, Norman MacDonald, Earl D. Page, Frank Wigglesworth, Torrey Webb substitute. As yet no lineup has been selected by Captain Tuck, but he is considering the following men for his seven: Tuck, Osgood, Small, Baldwin, Greene, Lowe, Peckham, Anderson.

PLAYING THIRTEENTH ROUND. SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain.—The thirteenth round of the international chess masters' tournament is being played here today. Four adjourned games were played off Saturday with the following results: Neimzovitch won from Rubinstein; Neimzovitch drew from Teichmann; Vidmar beat Duras, and Marshall beat Janowski.

KANE'S GLASS PLANT OPEN'S. KANE, Pa.—The new plant of the American Plate Glass Company started operations recently, giving employment to 600 men.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY CREW OF 1911



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DARK BLUE EIGHT THAT HOPES TO DEFEND TITLE WON IN 1909 AND 1910.

PACIFIC COAST TRIP IS A SUCCESS, SAYS PRES. JOHN I. TAYLOR

President John I. Taylor of the Boston American League Baseball Club said today that he is perfectly satisfied with the result of the trip of his team to the Pacific coast, in spite of the fact that the weather has prevented many games so far.

Word received from Carrigan at Los Angeles and from Donovan at Oakland says that the men are getting into splendid condition in spite of the bad weather, said Mr. Taylor today. Manager Donovan is particularly enthusiastic about his charges.

Despatches from Oakland say that the regulars scored victories yesterday over Oakland in the morning and San Francisco in the afternoon, taking the first by a score of 7 to 5 and the second, 5 to 1, 4000 turning out to the morning game and 7500 to the afternoon contest. The regulars will go to Modesto for a game today and come back for games with Oakland and San Francisco on Tuesday and Wednesday, having cut off the games scheduled for Redlands on the way to Los Angeles. The team will leave Wednesday night for Los Angeles. Speaker will be sent out for light practice today if the weather continues warmer.

Two weeks from today the first game on the home trip will be played at Yuma, Ariz., by the regulars, while the second team will play at Reno, Nev., on the same day. The latter division is scheduled to leave San Francisco March 26.

The second team will play another game with Vernon today, the games at Ventura and Santa Maria having been canceled. The remnants of the northern division will leave tonight for Oakland.

On Friday and Saturday games have been arranged with the San Francisco team in that city and on the following Monday (March 20) a trip will be made to San Jose to play Santa Clara College. Other games will then be played in Sacramento, Oakland and San Francisco up to the time for leaving for Reno.

The southern or regular division of the team is scheduled to play Modesto today, Hanford tomorrow, Bakersfield Wednesday, Vernon Friday and other games in and about Los Angeles up until the time for starting for Yuma.

Vernon succeeded in winning the series from the northern division, taking the last two games yesterday 5 to 2 and 3 to 1 respectively.

BOWLING STANDINGS

AMATEUR BOSTON PIN LEAGUE.	Won.	Lost.	Pins.	Aver.
Newtowne	29	28	25,268	516
Colonial	32	28	30,790	513
Arlington Boat	30	41	30,591	509
Winthrop Yacht	35	42	30,548	509
Dudley	31	45	28,938	508
B. A. A.	29	51	30,426	507

SUBURBAN INTERCLUB LEAGUE.

South Boston Y. C.	Won.	Lost.	Pins.	Aver.
Colony	39	29	25,100	493
Arlington Boat	29	29	24,981	489
Winson	39	39	23,197	493
Newtowne	38	32	25,004	492
Winthrop Y. C.	32	36	24,721	484
Cottage Park Y. C.	32	36	24,587	482
Reverie	40	40	24,385	478
Oxford	38	42	24,652	483
Dudley	43	45	24,740	478

NEWTON LEAGUE.

Hunnewell	Won.	Lost.	Pins.	Aver.
Maugus	14	7	1,507	407
Reverie	13	7	1,603	407
Albion Golf	12	9	479	479
North Gate	12	9	479	479
Riverdale	7	14	465	465
Neighborhood	4	17	468	468

NEWSPAPER LEAGUE.

Transcript	Won.	Lost.	Pins.	Aver.
Transcript	29	11	13,690	456
Reverie	29	11	12,001	433
Journal	28	12	13,274	441
Globe	1	25	13,428	447
Post	17	17	12,940	431
Globe	20	20	13,171	439
Record	16	24	12,947	428
Post	13	27	12,721	424
Post	10	30	12,798	423
Monitor	9	31	12,850	428
American	4	36	12,352	411

BANK AND TRUST LEAGUE.

Shawmut	Won.	Lost.	Aver.
American	52	28	418
Baystate	43	30	447
Second	43	37	425
Commerce	38	44	437
Subsidiary	33	47	429
Federal	30	56	427
Athletic	22	38	420

RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS.

Doubtless the first point that strikes the attention of the British golfer in America is the costlessness of the native players, writes Horace Hutchinson in London Country Life. To the Briton a man thus clad, or unclad, appears no less incongruous on a golf course than in church, and the Briton will remain in his well-covered attitude of criticism toward the costless golfer of America just so long as he does not take a hand himself in the game, and not a moment longer. That is, to be sure, presuming that he is a summer visitor, for if the season be winter he can hardly cover himself with enough clothes.

This is said of the eastern states, or as far West as Chicago, where most of the golf is played that the Briton will come in contact with. He may come into contact with it with this coat on, but as soon as he has played a hole or two he will cast that useless encumbrance from him and play forever after, while in the states, in the condition that he condemned at first. It is altogether too hot, and the heat is too humid. All prejudices about coats are quickly melted out of him.

The coat is a very minor point, and the next that he will observe is associated with temperature also. He will rejoice in the warmth of a welcome and a hospitality which will make him feel at home at once, and ought to make him play his very best game. And that he will need to do. I speak now of the amateurs—and it is perhaps a good point about American golf that the players take comparatively very little interest in the doings of their professionals. It is the amateur performances and performers that they watch with attention. And the amateurs are very good. My own opinion is that they are very fine indeed in the long game, very straight and very powerful. Their short game did not seem to equal it, and this is the more curious because their putting greens are very good and true indeed. They are not content until they have their greens at a far better pitch than we think it necessary to have ours.

On the other hand, they have no seaside courses in the technical sense. They have none of that which the Scot distinctively calls, "links," irrespective of any golf being played on it. I think it would be right to say that they have inland courses carried to the highest possible point of perfection, and since a good many of these are cut out of woodland, it follows that the penalty for crooked driving is as severe as big trees flanking the course can make it.

It is unfortunate that one of the oldest courses in the country, which is laid out on some of the best land for golf that they have, on the Shinnecock hills, is planned after the antiquated fashion of setting the player to drive over a flag set on an undulation of the ground. It is a succession of the blindest of blind shots and of wasted opportunity for better things. Adjacent is the national golf course of America, where the last word of the links architect has been said. It is a triumph of intelligent arrangement, and will be, I think, the best inland course in the world.

Because of the excellent work of the M. I. T. swimming team, a new organization at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Technology Athletic Association has granted them official recognition and the new activity is now rated among the other athletic organizations at the institute.

The following officers have been elected for the term: Captain, Robert Leasher '13 of Easton Pa., and H. C. Frisbie '11 of Boston, manager.

The recognition

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

EASTER CARDS W. B. Clarke Co.
26 & 28 Tremont St

SOMERVILLE PLAYERS IN COMIC OPERA



MISS LILLIE B. McLEAN.



MISS AMY BEACH WOOD.

GOVERNOR FOSS AND FAMILY TO SEE 'GONDOLIERS'

At their clubhouse on Highland avenue the Central Club of Somerville will present his Tuesday and Wednesday evenings "The Gondoliers," a comic opera by Gilbert and Sullivan. Governor and Mrs. Eugene N. Foss, Misses Helen and Esther Foss, Speaker Walker of House of Representatives, President Treadway of the Senate and the Governor's council and staff are to attend on Tuesday evening.

The opera of two acts is being produced under the direction of Leon Dadmun. It is the most difficult production that the club has ever undertaken.

The principal feminine parts will be taken by Miss Lillie B. McLean and Miss Amy Beach Wood. Miss McLean is a New England Conservatory student who has had considerable success in amateur dramatics. Others in the cast are John E. Kaula, William Parker, Alfred L. West, Dana E. Harding, Charles L. Underhill, Edward E. Daniels, William S. Brown, Robert S. Loring, Mrs. Edith L. Underhill, Miss Elin O. Benson, Mrs. Edna G. Cox, Mrs. Josephine West, Mrs. Grace Smith Bruce, Miss Ida Harrison.

DRAMA READINGS FOR BROOKLINE

For the benefit of the Brookline branch of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women a reading of "The Land of Heart's Desire," the symbolic play by William Butler Yeats, will be given at the residence of Mrs. Arthur Williams, Jr., 50 Edgell road, on Tuesday afternoon.

Another dramatic reading will be given in Brookline the following Tuesday evening, when Mrs. Christabel Kidder will read Josephine Preston Peabody's "Stratford prize play," "The Piper," at the Second Unitarian parish house.

ARLINGTON CLASS MARCH PROGRAM

Arlington Current Events class, conducted by Mrs. True Worthy White, has issued the following program for March: Tuesday, "Tolstoi, Man of Letters," 21, "Congressional Affairs," 28, "English Political Situations."

The meetings are held at 10:30 a. m. in the parish house on Pleasant street.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

LENGTHY LOBBIES.

"Why do they call Washington the city of magnificent distances?"

"Because," answered the office-seeker, "it is such a long way between what you go after and what you get."—Washington Herald.

PAID FOR THE DEGREE.

"A college has just made me a doctor of literature."

"What did you ever write?"

"Well, I wrote 'em a very large check."—Washington Herald.

KEEPING THE WOLF AWAY.

"Do you think I could keep the wolf from the door by my singing?" asked the musical young man.

"You could," replied Miss Cayenne, "if the wolf had any sort of an ear for music."—Washington Star.

ITS DRAWING POWER.

"In this play of yours," the critic complained, "you have violated all the rules governing dramatic art."

"Yes, I know it," replied the playwright. "That must be one of the reasons why it is having such a long run here and drawing better than ever."—Chicago Record-Herald.

BRAVERY.

"Is it selfish ambition that inspires your eagerness to rush into official responsibility?"

"Not at all. It's merely a generous willingness to go to the front and stand my share of the harsh criticism that patriotic effort always receives."—Washington Star.

A VOLUBLE EAR.

"That sentence is not incorrect," said the professor, "but it sounds odd to the English-speaking ear."—Harvard Lampoon.

CHEAP RENT.

Dissatisfied Lodger.—And I know something about apartments, Mrs. Pincher. You don't suppose I've lived in them twenty years for nothing, do you?

Mrs. Pincher.—Hi shouldn't be at all surprised.—The Tatler.

LONG ACQUAINTANCE.

In a New Brunswick village a town character who preferred emphasis to the verities was a witness in a petty trial involving an auger. He positively identified it as the property of the parties to the suit.

"But," asked the attorney for the other side, "do you swear that you know this auger?"

"Yes, sir."

"How long have you known it?" he continued.

"I have known that auger," said the witness, impressively, "ever since it was a gimlet."—Everybody's Magazine.

HARD ON THE NATIVES.

"The Chinese government is sending over 50 students to American colleges."

"Placing them all in one institution?"

"No, just putting about six in a place."

"What is the idea of scattering them?"

"They just want enough at each school to take all the prizes."—Spokane Chronicle.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

STONEHAM.

Ladies' Aid Society of St. James M. E. church has elected: President, Mrs. Elizabeth Spencer; vice presidents, Mrs. Frank W. Collier, Mrs. L. D. Adams; treasurer, Mrs. Eliza S. Spencer; secretary, Mrs. Esther Allen; directors, Mrs. Frank W. Merrifield, Mrs. M. F. Partridge, Mrs. Rose Munger; group leaders, Mrs. Richard L. Bowser, Mrs. M. L. Cady, Mrs. M. E. Merrifield, Mrs. Jennie Frederick, Mrs. M. F. Partridge, Miss Elizabeth Spencer, Mrs. F. W. Collier, Mrs. L. D. Adams.

Miss Mitzlaff of Simmons College will lecture before the Woman's Club in Mechanics hall, Tuesday afternoon on "In Old Madrid." Spanish songs will be sung by Miss Effie Briggs of the Unitarian church choir.

WINTHROP.

Sunday school board of the Methodist church will meet this evening. Arthur S. Nickerson was the soloist in this church Sunday evening and Miss Mabel Clarke, gave the address to the Epworth League.

The local lodge of Elks has elected: Exalted ruler, Frank P. Joyce; leading knight, Alexander S. Neal; loyal knight, Eugene Cronin; lecturing knight, John A. Webster, Jr.; secretary, John W. Lill; treasurer, William F. Dealey; tiler, Charles E. Todd; trustee for three years, Thomas A. Mulloney; representative to Grand lodge, Albert B. Dorman; alternate, William H. Barter.

WAKEFIELD.

Rebecca Haven chapter, D. of R., has elected: Regent, Miss Isabel G. Flint; vice regent, Mrs. Samuel K. Hamilton; treasurer, Miss Blanche Thompson; secretary, Mrs. Lillian L. Flint; historian, Mrs. Lillian S. Merrill; delegates to state convention, Miss Isabel G. Flint, Miss Blanche Thompson, Mrs. William C. Strong.

Town boards have organized as follows: School committee, Arthur H. Boardman, chairman; Mrs. Ida Farr Miller, secretary; Ashton H. Thayer, treasurer; assessors, Samuel T. Parker, chairman; George H. Stowell, secretary.

ABINGTON.

The business before the annual town meeting in Standish hall this evening will include the question of taking land from Wilson place to use in connection with a memorial bridge across Island Grove pond to Island grove, and the appropriation of \$1000 to celebrate the anniversary of the old town of Abington.

The Ladies Portfolio of the North Congregational church has elected: President, Mrs. F. G. Wheatley; vice-president, Mrs. C. H. Williamson; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. C. F. Cook.

BROCKTON.

The Board of Trade will be addressed this evening by Roy F. Bergengren and Lynn M. Ranger, two lawyers who were active in framing the new city charter for Lynn and who tell how it was worked. A luncheon will precede.

It is expected that the street lighting contract, passed by the common council last week, will be concurred in by the aldermen this evening.

EASTON.

Miss Elizabeth A. Randall of this town, regent of Deborah Sampson chapter, D. A. R., will attend the annual conference of Massachusetts Daughters in Boston Wednesday. Other delegates are Mrs. Myra B. Hatch and Mrs. Winthrop F. Atwood of Whitman.

North Star Society held its tenth annual concert Saturday evening in Ames Memorial hall.

KINGSTON.

Jones River Club met Saturday evening with Miss Helen Holmes, Wapping road. Miss Mary H. Drew gave a talk on "Herrings." The conservation committee was in charge.

Executive committee of Kingston high association will decide soon upon the date for the annual reunion. Last year it was held April 19.

ARLINGTON.

The board of assessors has organized with L. D. Bradley, chairman.

The W. C. T. U. will meet in the ladies' parlor of the Baptist church Tuesday afternoon. The new officers are: President, Mrs. H. T. Gregory; vice-presidents, Mrs. John Ewart, Mrs. James Yeames and Mrs. Warren A. Pierce; secretary, Mrs. H. W. W. Wells; treasurer, Mrs. F. A. Johnson.

NEEDHAM.

The rejection by the town of the project for a new schoolhouse at the north end of Highland avenue will necessitate structural changes at the Avery and Elliot schools during the summer vacation.

The young people of the First parish will give an entertainment in the parish house this evening in aid of the gymnasium fund.

MIDDLEBORO.

E. W. Pierce post, G. A. R., will celebrate its forty-fourth anniversary this evening.

Joseph Gibbs is captain of Fall Brook ball team and Harry L. Clark manager. Southeastern Massachusetts shoe cutters conference will meet here March 19. Lenten services are being held in the Episcopal church.

EAST BRIDGEWATER.

Graduating class of the high school will leave March 24 for Washington and will be absent a week.

Owing to the contests for selectmen it is expected that there will be a large vote at the annual town meeting in the town hall today.

CHELSEA.

At the O-kiku-san fair in Y. M. C. A. hall, which closes this evening, music will be furnished by the Euphonia trio and the Arion quartet. The grocery table, in charge of former Mayor George H. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hammond and others, will turn over a large sum to the treasurer.

Mesdames Esther Fauve, Lottie Howland, Elizabeth Marston, Leonora P. Grant, Mary N. Spencer, Mabel Hathorne, Mary Keith, Miss Olga Abrahamsen, Elmon C. Fauve, Otto Abrahamsen, Dr. Charles H. Grantman and Edwin Keith are the committee for the social this evening, at the close of the initiation work of Ruth chapter, O. E. S.

RANDOLPH.

Charles D. Hill has purchased the Dough estate on South Main street, consisting of 12 acres of land extending from South Main street to Highland avenue. Mr. Hill intends to put a street through the land and cut it up into house lots.

Stetson High Athletic association is arranging a benefit entertainment for the school baseball team.

MELROSE.

The appropriations committee will report the budget at tonight's meeting of the board of aldermen.

The annual dinner of the Sons and Daughters of Maine will be held March 21 in Y. M. C. A. hall.

The March club night of the Melrose Club will be held Tuesday evening with an entertainment.

BRIDGEWATER.

Lloyd Joselyn, formerly of this town, has been appointed assistant librarian in the University Club library in Chicago. He is a graduate of Bridgewater high and Brown University.

Pilgrim Federation of Unitarian Young People will present its annual play in Odd Fellows hall this evening.

HANSON.

Hanson grange will hold a degree meeting in its hall Saturday evening. The ladies' degree team from Halifax grange will work the degrees.

The fire department netted a good sum as a result of their ball and the funds will be used for improvements in the fire station.

STOUGHTON.

Ladies of the Universalist church will hold a party Tuesday afternoon in Chautaub hall for the benefit of the society fund.

A vesper service took place in the Universalist church Sunday, with solos by William J. Francis and Miss Bessie J. Robinson, Boston, Miss Bella Porter, Channing Capen and Miss Robinson.

HOLBROOK.

A largely attended musical service was held in the Winthrop Congregational church Sunday afternoon. The program included selections by church quartet, cornet solo by W. P. Craft, bassoon selections by Walter Damon and clarinet solo by J. C. Shaw. The Rev. Edward Evans delivered an address.

WEYMOUTH.

Sewing Circle of Pond Plain Improvement Society will hold a fair March 23, 24 and 25.

The Rev. Walter H. Commons of East Weymouth Congregational church and the Rev. George G. Scriven of the First Methodist church exchanged pulpits Sunday morning.

MALDEN.

Malden lodge of Elks is planning a reception to Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston at the Elks home on Florence street March 25. Fred L. Jordan is chairman of the committee on arrangements. Mayor George H. Fall will be present and Richard T. Howard will escort the Boston mayor to Malden.

WHITMAN.

The senior class of the high school will hold a party Friday evening in aid of the Washington trip fund.

Gen. George A. Custer camp, S. of V., will hold a class initiation early in May and neighboring camps will be invited.

QUINCY.

Woman's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. is holding an entertainment in the association hall this evening.

The annual meeting of First Unitarian church will be held tonight.

BRAINTREE.

The school committee has organized with Herbert F. Kneeland as chairman and Ralph L. Wiggins secretary.

An adjourned session of the annual town meeting will be held this evening.

ROCKLAND.

Rose Standish circle will hold a colonial party in Odd Fellows hall tonight.

Miss Bessie Page, a teacher in the School Street school, has resigned to accept a position in a school at Brockton.

MEDFORD.

A valuable collection of minerals has been received at Tufts College from A. C. Burrage of Boston.

A Vermont "sugaring off" party is to be given by the Woman's League of West Medford March 20.

LYNN.

Mrs. F. L. Young lectures on "Massachusetts Laws for Women" before the North Shore Women's Club this afternoon.

Starr Women's Club will present an operetta in the clubhouse Wednesday afternoon.



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Managing a home is a woman's business. Time- and labor-saving devices are quite as important to her as they are to a man's trade or profession.

It would "save" water rates if the housewife would lug water from the backyard well; but would it be economy?

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Come to our Commercial Offices at 119 Milk Street or 165 Tremont Street, Boston. If you cannot come, telephone Fort Hill 7600 and ask for the "Rate Department."

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY



REVERE.

The first session of the March town meeting will be held this evening in the town hall. Albert S. Burnham, who has been moderator for many years, will be opposed by Roscoe Walsworth, chairman of 1910 board of selectmen. There are 30 articles including report and proposals of finance committee; to see if interest, at 6 per cent, is to be charged on taxes unpaid on Oct. 1; to complete school building at junction of Malden and Tuckerman streets; for purchase of land in pier district for school purposes; purchase land on northerly side of Revere street as site for new school building; to appropriate \$65,000 for new school in Revere street district.

WEST BRIDGEWATER.

Trustees of Howard Seminary have elected: President, Andrew J. Bailey, Boston; vice-president, Miss Edith F. Howard; treasurer, the Rev. Edward B. Magalhães; secretary, Orvis F. Kinney; executive committee, A. J. Bailey, Orvis F. Kinney, Miss Edith F. Howard, the Rev. E. B. Magalhães, Bradford Copeland, Clinton P. Howard; financial committee, Bradford Copeland, Clinton P. Howard, Orvis F. Kinney; supervisor of Howard high school, the Rev. E. B. Magalhães.

The annual business session of the town meeting will be held this evening in Grange hall.

WALTHAM.

A committee of the Board of Trade is waiting on Mayor Walker this afternoon to request the calling of a series of meetings of citizens to discuss grade crossing abolition plans.

The report of the sinking fund commissioners shows that there has been a reduction of \$30,000 in the city debt during the past year and that bonds amounting to \$82,000 will mature in 1911.

NEWTON.

Brae Burn Club has chosen: President, G. A. Frost; vice-president, W. B. H. Lowe; secretary, E. E. Woods; treasurer, W. A. Young; directors, H. B. Day, B. S. Palmer, H. L. Ayer, C. L. Travelli, F. B. Withabee, G. E. Gilbert.

"Miss Fearless and Company" will be given by West Newton Woman's Educational Club in Players' hall this evening under the direction of Mrs. Harry L. Wells.

WATERTOWN.

A union meeting of men's clubs of local churches will be held in the Unitarian building Wednesday evening. The subject will be "What Men's Clubs Can Contribute to the Life of a Community," and the speakers will be pastors of the local churches.

BROOKLINE.

The adjourned town meeting will be held Thursday night in the town hall. On March 22, a model competition for the boys' classes will be held in the Brookline gymnasium.

LEXINGTON.

The annual business meeting and election of the Historical Society will be held in the Unitarian church Tuesday evening.

WINCHESTER.

Having defeated the Oliver Ames team, the high school girls' basketball team claims the state championship. Members of the team are the Misses Gladys Spaulding, Mary Flinn, Madge Hovey, Esther Parsley and Hannah Focke.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman spoke at the Peoples primary Sunday evening in the town hall on "The Solution of the Domestic Service Problem."

Woman's Guild of the Church of Epiphany will meet Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. B. F. Thompson. Miss Charlotte L. Briggs will give an address on "Work Among Indians."

READING.

North Reading will spend the following sums this year: Schools, \$3370; highways and sidewalks, \$1500; fire department, \$400; salaries of town officers, \$1300; moth work, \$290; elm leaf beetle work, \$250; electric street lights, \$2100; poor department, \$600; miscellaneous, \$1000; insurance, \$800; soldiers' relief, \$225.

The town meeting tonight will include articles calling for \$8000 for the purchase of the former Y. M. C. A. building as a municipal building and for the abandoning of the town farm and the boarding of inmates in private homes.

WELLESLEY.

Wellesley branch of the Woman's National Alliance will celebrate its fifteenth anniversary Tuesday evening with a supper to which members of the Unitarian Club are invited.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Benner and Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Guernsey are in charge of preparations for an oldtime district school, in the Congregational church parlors Wednesday evening.

EAST LEXINGTON.

The Lexington Historical Society will observe its anniversary in the Unitarian church Thursday evening.

One of the articles to be acted upon this evening at the town meeting deals with the collection, removal and disposal of garbage and ashes.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

The adjourned town meeting will be held in the Arlington town hall March 20. Y. P. S. C. E. of Park-avenue Congregational church has elected: President, William F. Conant; vice-president, Miss Grace A. Barr; secretary, Miss Lillie M. Finley; treasurer, Stephen A. Spencer.

SAUGUS.

One of the longest warrants in the history of Saugus will come up for action by the voters this evening. Weekly town meetings will be held until all the articles have been passed upon.

MRS. CLARK TO LECTURE.

Mrs. Kate Upson Clark of New York is announced to lecture on Friday evening in the chapel of Harvard church, Brookline, on "Solomon vs. the Modern Woman," under the auspices of the Young Ladies Foreign Missionary Society.

TWO EAST BOSTON FIRES.

Two fires on Sunday night in East Boston, one at 224 Paris street, the other at 183 Putnam street, did \$600 damage.

NEWTON REJECTS PROPOSED PLANS FOR REAL BOSTON

Newton has rejected the "Real Boston" proposal. The special committee appointed by the city government to investigate the merits of the scheme reported unanimously against it, the board of aldermen approved the report, and the mayor finally indorsed it.

"The 'Real Boston' project," says the committee, "originated with and is being promoted by the Chamber of Commerce, but it was not asked for, nor is it being carried along by the 40 cities and towns in the district."

The underlying aim, the committee says, is to obtain a larger statistical rating for Boston, but the addition of area will lead other cities to adopt the same plan, and thus make no appreciable change except to cause confusion in census figures.

If equal publicity were given to the current figures of industrial Boston, it is argued, the real aim of the chamber would be accomplished without the need of a loose confederation.

The proposed council, it is objected, means central control of matters of distinctly local government.

SPRINGFIELD MASS MEETING.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — The committee on public improvements of the Board of Trade is having a conference today to decide on a date for a mass meeting for the discussion of river-front railroad problems.

SPRINGFIELD SEEKS FAIR.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — A proposition that a tract of land in West Springfield or Agawam be bought for use as fair grounds will be taken up at a meeting of the directors of the Board of Trade Tuesday.

DR. BURTON SPEAKS FOR WOMEN.

The Rev. Dr. Marion L. Burton, president of Smith College, spoke in the Old South church Sunday evening on "The Religious Value of the Higher Education for Women."

LOSS IN PALMOUTH STREET FIRE.

Fire early this morning at 43 Falmouth street caused a loss of about \$500.

G. WILDES SMITH & CO.
158 Tremont Street

Cash Discount Coupons

We have decided to continue our cash discount offer through March. If you have not received a discount coupon through the mail, ask for one and save 10% on spring purchases.

Silks

THRESHER BROS.
The Specialty Silk Store
46 TEMPLE PLACE
Boston, Mass.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD.

WHEN ONE GOES A-MARKETING WORK OF THE WOMAN OF TODAY

Buying meats and ways of dressing up cheaper cuts.



(Courtesy of Otis Simons.)

Large variety of meats shown in stall in Faneuil Hall market, Boston.

IF the housewife who wearies of the same round of "beef, lamb, veal, pork," "roast, boil, broil, fry," would consider different ways of preparing these same meats she would find her table less monotonous, that it would, in fact, be a better table and she would take more pleasure in her task of arranging the menu. The French, Italian and German cooking which Americans find so commendable is due to the care they give their food. They are frugal people. They buy the cheaper cuts of meat and then dress them up, dress them up in such a way that Americans pay a high price for the privilege of eating them.

Americans, on the contrary, have gone on the theory that the best is none too good for them, have bought the most expensive cuts and confined themselves to the plain roasts and broils. It is true there is nothing better than a fine piece of meat well seasoned with salt and pepper and baked or broiled to a turn. The American who has been traveling in Europe almost invariably calls for a steak the first thing upon his return and vows it is the king of meats. At the same time there are others, other cuts and other ways of cooking them. One good thing that has grown out of the late universal tendency to retrench has been an awakening to this fact.

Right here it might be said that the prevailing high prices of meat about which so much has been heard, have not affected the highest price cuts. They remain practically what they have been for years passed, and this last month in Boston sold as low as they ever did. The desire to cut down expenses struck forcibly at meat. Instead of buying the choice cuts it was decided to take the less expensive. The demand for them was thereby so increased that the prices became decidedly higher. Cuts which had formerly found little sale are now in demand. Some of them need a little more seasoning, a little more care to make them as palatable as they can be but the results are most gratifying. Every cook book is full of good ideas that can be practised with profit.

One way in which economy can be utilized to advantage is with the second cut of rib in beef, which can be bought for 12 and 14 cents a pound. Buy more than the usual amount and ask to have the end cut off. This end has been regarded as waste. It was roasted with the rest and then perhaps hashed or made into croquettes, good ways both of them, but there are others. This end can be

IN an editorial headed "The Myth of the Colonial Housewife," the *Youths Companion* says:

The phrase is startling, but according to a certain professor of economics, it is accurate. We have been discouraged by the effulgence of our great-grandmother's halo long enough. It is time for the woman of today to hold up her head.

Colonial homes frequently did combine, as the legends tell us, the properties of farm, dairy, factory and shop, to say nothing of the making of patchwork quilts. The point generally overlooked is that it was not done by "one-woman power." It was an age when woman had no outlet except the home, and the old-maid sister was always included in the family. There were the children of the household, too, and frequently "board children," and neighbors' daughters.

Consider the contrast to the case of the woman of today, whose children are busy at school, her unmarried—no longer

old-maid—sister is in business for herself, and her neighbors possessed of no superfluous daughters. Alone, and with incompetent "help," she works her problem as best she may.

The problem includes a house full of things calling for elaborate care. Although the housewife of today does not spin her linen, and may not make her own clothes, she has to spend days at shops and dressmaker's. Her slightest meal is served more carefully than her great-grandmother's company dinner. She frequently travels, has many letters to write, and belongs to some club. She gives more time to "elicit housekeeping," to the effort to provide pure milk and better air for the babies in tenements—to playgrounds and summer outings for "little mothers" and their brothers.

Are not some of these certainly a better investment of life than soap and candle-making? They were "good old times"—in their way. But the women of today need not fear comparison.

FASHIONABLE SUIT OF SERGE

Trimmed with satin bands and having big sailor collar.

SERGE is one of the smartest materials of the season. Here is a suit made thereof and trimmed with satin bands. The coat is exceedingly attractive, finished with a big sailor collar and with deep revers, while the six gored skirt includes plaited portions at the sides.

The model can be used for any seasonable suiting. It would be very pretty made from broadcloth, it suits the novelties of the season admirably well, it is perfectly well adapted to the fashionable mohair, and, later, it will be just as good for pongee and linen.

If a simpler coat is wanted, the revers can be omitted and the neck can be finished with a round collar in place of one in sailor style. Either banding or contrasting material could be used to trim the suit, or the skirt could be finished with a stitf band of the same above the plaited portions and the coat made with an entire collar of satin.

For the medium size the coat will require 5 yards of material 27 or 2½ yards 44 or 52 inches wide; for the skirt 44 or 52 inches wide; for the skirt 44 or 52 inches wide, and to trim the suit will be needed 1 yard 21 inches wide.

The pattern of the coat, No. 6920, sizes 34 to 44 inches bust, or of the skirt, No. 6828, sizes 24 to 32 inches waist, can be had at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



MARK CURTAINS.

OLD EMBROIDERY

Embroideries will turn yellow when packed away for any length of time. To be successful in whitening them without the aid of acids, put the pieces in cold water which is thick with pure white soap and a couple of drops of bluing. This is allowed to come to a boil. Remove the articles at once, rinse through several lukewarm waters, finally through a bluing water, and put on the grass while wet to bleach. Do not rub or squeeze hard. Sometimes it is necessary to repeat the washing and boiling if the pieces are very yellow. When bleached put the right side down on the ironing board, smooth edges into place, and iron under a linen cloth. Do not use too hot an iron, as old materials scorch easily. If grass is dusty, put pieces on a clean towel, although they bleach better when flat on the grass. Never permit old embroidery to be casually done up. If you cannot do them yourself, find an expert.—Denver Times.

Allow time to mark curtains when taking them down in the spring to be laundered. When they are to be put up again there will be so little trouble in sorting them for the different windows that you will be well rewarded. The best way to mark them is to write the names of the rooms on tape with indelible ink and sew the tapes to the right-hand upper corner of each curtain. If a room—say, the living-room—has two or more windows, mark one pair of curtains L. R. No. 1, another pair L. R. No. 2, &c.—Washington Herald.

THERE IS NO LIMIT TO THE THINGS THAT CAN BE DONE IN THE LINE OF CLEANSING AND DYEING FOR MEN

The man who put away last year's light suit soiled and spotted intending to buy a new one this Spring may find his purse a bit leaner than he expected and be obliged to wear the old one after all. But when it is thoroughly cleaned and refinished by our processes and properly creased it will deceive anyone into believing it is the tailor's latest cut. There are so many articles of men's wear that can be similarly treated—neckties and scarfs cleaned or dyed will save buying new. White gloves cleaned soft as new. With 2 or 3 pairs of gloves a season one can always have fresh gloves by keeping a pair at the cleaners. Overcoats put in proper shape. Silk handkerchiefs cleaned. Evening and Fancy Waistcoats cleaned.

Then there is our Laundry Dept. where collars and cuffs and shirts are done up to look like new and where underwear whose pyjamas etc. come home with a softer finish than new.

There is nothing in a mass wardrobe that we cannot keep in order. We call at your residence or office for orders and return everything packed in a neat box and by our own teams or motors. Just try some of our work and see how you like it. Satisfaction is guaranteed. If you want your winter clothing cleaned and put away in moth-proof packages to be opened in the fall we can do it for you.

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America's Greatest CLEANERS DYERS LAUNDERS

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HAIR DRESSING SHAMPOOING MANICURING FACIAL CLEANSING

Telephone Bryant 7,000 Largest and Finest Establishment of its Kind in the World.

TRIED RECIPES

BEAN CROQUETTES

TWO cupfuls of stewed beans, three cupfuls of corn flakes, two tablespoonfuls of butter, three tablespoonfuls of strained tomato, and one and one-half teaspoonfuls of salt. Soak one cupful of beans in cold water over night, or for several hours. Then put to cook in three or four pints of water and let cook until tender. When cooked down quite dry add the butter, tomato, and corn flakes; steam together and form into croquettes. When shaped place in a hot oven and bake until nicely browned.

OATMEAL COOKIES.

One cup of dark brown sugar, one-half cup of butter or lard, and one egg creamed together. One even tablespoon of soda dissolved in one cup of sour milk. Add one tablespoon of cinnamon and one cup of seedless raisins, one and one-half cups of flour and oatmeal each. Bake in long pan and cut when cool.

DOUGHNUTS

One cupful granulated sugar, one egg, one cupful of milk, one pint of flour, three teaspoonfuls baking powder, one level teaspoonful salt, one-half grated nutmeg. Beat egg, add sugar and beat until light. Add milk without stirring; sift flour to which has been added the baking powder and salt, then nutmeg. Beat well, then add enough flour to make a firm but soft dough. Roll out half an inch thick, cut into rings. Fry in lard and have the fat hot enough so the dough will rise to the top instantly. Turn them over as soon as the under side is a golden brown and when done on the other side drain them carefully.

CHEESE FONDUE

One cup stale bread crumbs, one cup soft cheese, one cup scalded milk, one tablespoon butter, one teaspoon salt, three eggs, little paprika. Cook stale bread crumbs and rich soft cheese, cut in small pieces, in scalded milk until soft and smooth, then add butter, salt and a little paprika. Remove from fire and add beaten yolks of eggs. Cool, then fold into stiffly beaten yolks of eggs. Pour into buttered baking dish and bake about half an hour in moderate oven. Serve immediately.

CREOLE STEAK

Take a flank steak about one inch thick, place in a baking pan containing about a teaspoonful of lard. Chop fine two green peppers, medium sized, or one small red pepper, and one large onion. Stir into this one cupful of tomatoes. Mix well and spread on steak. Salt well and bake slowly for one hour.

OATMEAL MUFFINS

To one cupful of oatmeal mush add one-half cupful of milk, one well beaten egg, one teaspoonful of butter, one tablespoonful sugar, and one cup of sifted flour in which has been sifted two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Stir well together, beating at least three minutes, and bake in hot muffin pans.—Denver Times.

NEW AND FETCHING

Distinctly new and fetching among the fascinating fabrics for children's frocks are the hand-embroidered cotton marquisettes that have an eyelet design, says the *Washington Herald*. These have a white crown with the embroidery done in all the usual colors.

TAILORED COATS

Tailored coats continue to be cut on loose, straight lines, and are of length best fitted to the figure; generally they end just below the hips or half-length. A pleasing variety is seen in the length of the small sleeves and the shape of collars and revers.—*Washington Herald*.

PLANT VIOLETS

If you have a shaded place in your garden, where the plants do not do well or bloom, plant English violets (or even the wild violet) or lily-of-the-valley plants; they will do better with some shade.—*Suburban Life*.

DOUBLE CROPPING

Plant dwarf nasturtiums in the trench with the sweet peas, says *Suburban Life*. Then, when the lower part of the vines begin to look faded and scraggly, the nasturtiums will make an attractive crew

The Crowning Attribute of Lovely Woman is Cleanliness

NAIAD DRESS SHIELD

ODORLESS HYGIENIC Supreme in Beauty! Quality! Cleanliness! Possesses two important and exclusive features. It does not deteriorate with age and fall to powder in the dress—can be easily and quickly sterilized by immersing in boiling water for a few seconds only. At the stores or sample pair for 25 cents. Every pair guaranteed.

The C. E. CONOVER CO., Mfrs., 101 Franklin St., N. Y.

Manufacturers of HARD and FLEXIBLE FIBRE

DIAMOND STATE FIBRE COMPANY

For Electrical Insulation and Mechanical Purposes

Made in SHEETS, RODS, TUBES, WASHERS, DISCS and Special Shapes

U. S. A. Patented Fibre. A Substitute for Rawhide.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY of Trunk Fibre in all of the standard Trunk Colors, Angles and bands, plain and creased. Strap Loops, Corners for Suit Cases and Telescopes. Prices and samples on application.

Intensive Advertising

Emphasis and force are imparted to advertising by simplicity of statement, good taste in composition and truthfulness in description. These essentials to good advertising are greatly aided in making a campaign effective by the medium selected and the position given to the advertisement. Tell us, please, if a better medium than *The Christian Science Monitor* can be found, or a more advantageous position given than this? For certain offerings we can give you this position certain days in the week if you wish.

UNSTOPPING BLOCKED PIPES

Simple home-made article for kitchen use.

IN the course of her daily duties the housewife does many a task about the kitchen sink and the bathroom washstands, as well as the stationary wash-tubs in the laundry. These articles are of much concern to the average woman and she is always at a loss what to do when the drainage does not do its service as it is supposed to.

In every kitchen there is a certain amount of grease or small particles of refuse from the meals that finds its way into the drain pipe of the sink, no matter how often might be used the sink brush and shovel to keep this indispensable appurtenance free from objects that clog the pipes.

The sink strainer is being used more and more in well-regulated homes. There are many kinds of sink strainers at varying prices. Yet even this does not preclude the accumulation of grease that will coat the drain pipes; aside from the strainer there is needed the weekly scalding with strong lye water.

The most useful home-made article ever used in connection with the unstopping of the blocked pipes was made recently by a housekeeper in one of Philadelphia's suburbs, says an exchange.

Something on the order of a force

pump it was and it was made from a common tomato can and a disk of wood attached to a handle.

The one end that has a small lid soldered in the middle was held to a candle flame and this small lid removed, while the other side, which had been opened with a can opener, was entirely taken off by the same process.

A disk of wood was so shaped as to fit in the topless can and as the hole in the bottom was now so arranged that it fitted perfectly over the drain pipe in the sink, washstand and laundry tubs, by the attaching with two small screws of a foot-long handle to the wooden disk, the water could be drawn into this rudely constructed but effective contrivance and expelled into the pipe with great force.

Thus, should small objects gather in the bend of the pipes which are directly beneath the sinks, washstands, etc., and which are commonly known as traps, they would be driven out.

TO CLEAN MICA

Stove micas can be cleaned and look as bright as new by washing them with vinegar with a little salt added, then rinse with clear vinegar.—*Denver Times*

FASHION TIPS

French knots are fashionable. . . . Beaded effects continue in good style. . . . Fringe is prominent on silk street costumes. . . . Ribbon bows will be trimming for large flat hats. . . . The newest real shell hairpins are quite small and light. . . . The long, seamless shoulder remains in excellent vogue. . . . Chemisettes are now of colored chiffon, made perfectly plain. . . . Pointed jabots with edging of real lace are used on many simple undecorated blouses. . . . Toques of brocade with puffed crowns of plain satin are good for the early spring days. They are trimmed with small aigrettes at one side.—*Denver Times*.

MAKING CURTAINS

To make thin curtains hang evenly when finished make the casing for the curtain rod first, insert the rod, and hang the material from the fixtures. Now draw down the window shade as far as you wish the curtains to come when finished. With the bottom of the shade as guide, you may taste or very carefully pin the hem, and when it is finished the curtains will look straight.

TO WASH PILLOWS

To wash pillows, place on the stove a large clothes boiler and measure the water as you fill it. For each five gallons of water allow one bar of good laundry soap. Dissolve the soap, and when the water is tepid immerse a single pillowtick, feathers and all, says the *Washington Herald*. If the ticking is much soiled, or if the water is hard, add household ammonia in the proportion of a tablespoonful to a gallon of water. Allow the pillow to boil for 20 minutes; then, having ready a second boiler, or galvanized tub, of clean tepid water, remove the pillow (a pair of tongs will be found convenient for this purpose) and plunge into the second tub. Place this on the stove, and let the water come just to the boiling point; then remove from the fire, but let the pillow remain in the water till you can put your hands in and press the pillow, to see if all the soap has been washed out. If it has not a second rinsing will be necessary. Remove from the tub and press out as much water as you can; then hang on the clothes line in the sun. While the pillows are drying, shake and punch them as often as may be convenient.

TAPE HINT

In changing the rubbers at the knees of children's rompers, bloomers, and wash suits I found I saved a great deal of time and saved my fingers pushing a tape needle through the hem, says a writer in the *Denver Times*, by fastening the new rubber to the old, and drawing it through when pulling out the old.

PRESIDENT DELAYS WORK ON MESSAGE UNTIL HIS RETURN

AUGUSTA, Ga.—No attempt to work on his message to the extra session of Congress will be made by President Taft until after his return to Washington when he will have an opportunity to consult with both Senate and House leaders as to a program.

It is not known as yet whether the President will attempt to dispose of the Morse and Walsh pardon cases. He brought the voluminous papers in both cases with him, but has not opened either set. Morse's attorney, Martin W. Littleton of New York, is here for a vacation of two weeks.

Two reports regarding the Morse case were current here Sunday night. One was that the pardon division of the department of justice had recommended that Mr. Morse's sentence of 16 years be reduced to five years and that Attorney General Wickham had overruled this recommendation with an adverse report on the application.

The second report was just reverse to this, it being stated that the pardon division had made an adverse report and the attorney general had recommended commutation to five years.

Mrs. Taft and Miss Helen Taft arrived from Washington Sunday. The President attended services at St. John's Methodist Episcopal church and took luncheon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Thomas.

For the first time since last fall the President played golf on Saturday and will make it a feature of his daily program during the remainder of his visit here. Despite the long layoff Mr. Taft's game was in very good form. He played with W. J. Boardman of Washington and Beverly and with Major Butt, his recently promoted military aide.

Mr. Taft began his eight days' vacation just as if he were the most commonplace of the guests at the hotel, where rooms had been engaged for him. He mingled with the throngs in the lobby, renewing acquaintances made with many of the winter visitors during his stay here two years ago, and he ate all of his meals in the public dining room.

DISCUSS RELATION OF COLLEGES TO TRAINING SCHOOLS

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—The relation of the work of the preparatory schools to the freshman year at college was the topic at a meeting of the Western Massachusetts Headmasters Association here Saturday.

Some of those present had visited various colleges and were able to report on the work in Wellesley, Amherst, Mt. Holyoke and Clark colleges. Present methods of instruction and subject matter in school and college were discussed, as well as changes which might be made.

The next meeting was voted to be held in Springfield, April 22, and it was decided to invite a representative of Harvard University to explain its new entrance requirements.

Among those present were J. C. Worcester, West Springfield; W. D. Goodwin, Pittsfield; Franklin E. Heald, Hadley; W. F. Geer, Springfield; C. Marshall, Amherst; Louis P. Slade, Chicopee; William C. Hill, Springfield; George F. Turner, South Hadley Falls; C. B. Boote, Northampton; W. H. Whiting, Greenfield; W. H. Kittredge, Westfield; Paul Dana, Williamstown; and Mr. Boyden, principal of Dickinson Academy, Deerfield.

AFTER NEW HAVEN SITE FOR STATION

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—For financial reasons the New York, New Haven & Hartford management has abandoned its plans for locating of its new \$2,000,000 railroad station in this city. President Mellen says:

"Owing to lack of result in negotiations for the necessary property for a proper approach to the proposed new station, the price at which the property was being sold so utterly unreasonable, orders have been given to prepare plans for an entire change in the location of the stations, placing the same on Chapel street, where the old market was formerly located, with tracks running underneath."

PROPERTY RIGHTS DISCUSSED HERE

J. W. Bengough, a newspaper caricaturist of Toronto, Can., addressed the Ford hall meeting Sunday evening on the "Sacredness of Property Rights," and illustrated his remarks with cartoons drawn on the platform.

"Public service franchises and the rental value of land are properly public property," said the speaker, "because they are the spontaneous creation of the community and of no individual or set of individuals, yet today that sort of property is in private hands and taxed comparatively little, while the worker is heavily taxed by the government on the product of his industry."

CONFERENCE AT BROCKTON.

BROCKTON, Mass.—J. Spencer Voorhes, field secretary of the Christian Endeavor movement, will hold a conference this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock with the pastors of Brockton and vicinity at the First Congregational church. A dinner will be served. Later an open conference and parliament will be held and Mr. Voorhes will give the principal address.

REAL ESTATE

GOOD SIZE SALES TODAY.

A new brick building numbered 43 to 57 Mountfort street, near Iry street, Back Bay, with 8000 square feet of land, figures in the latest local real estate transactions, which are quite numerous and involve good size tax valuation in most cases. The estate mentioned has just been sold by William K. Converse to Flora N. Polans. The total rating is \$46,000 of which amount \$14,000 is on the lot.

Charles R. McKay has conveyed title to the frame house and 55,683 feet of land at Marcella and Centre streets and Fort avenue and a proposed street, Roxbury, to Arthur H. Linton. The assessment is \$20,700, including \$16,700 on the lot.

The frame house and lot of 54,450 square feet of land at 105 Lawrence avenue, junction of Magnolia st., Dorchester, have been acquired by Harry Brookier et al., from Annie B. Chisholm et al. About \$21,400 in assessed valuation is involved of which amount the land's share is \$17,400.

In the North End of the city proper Lazer Harris has granted title to Jennie Freedman to the property at 55 Salem street, near Cross street, comprising a four-story brick house and 1593 feet of land, all rated by the assessors as worth \$18,000. Of this amount \$14,300 is on the land.

Another Dorchester sale takes the property at 37 to 65 Whitfield street, junction of Aspinwall road, consisting of a large single frame house and a large double frame house and 12,208 square feet of land, all taxed on \$10,700, including \$4300 on the lot. Carrie J. Bowen is the grantor and Isabella J. Hall the purchaser.

A three-story brick church building and 2496 square feet of land on Shawmut avenue, between Sterling and William streets, Roxbury, has been conveyed by the Messiah's Society of Boston to the Methodist Religious Society of Boston. The price named in the deed is \$8750 and the assessment is \$11,400, of which amount \$4400 is on the land.

Another city proper sale involves the four-story brick house and 1428 feet of land at 62 Myrtle street, near Anderson street, which has been purchased by Edward Herman from Rebecca Goldman. About \$10,000 in assessed valuation is represented, including \$5000 on the land.

In the South End a 3½-story and basement well-front brick house, standing on 1000 feet of land has been conveyed by Goldie Swartz to Delia B. Crowley et al. The parcel is numbered 66 West Newton street and is near Shawmut avenue. The tax rating is \$7500, the land's share being \$2800.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS.

Recorded transfers are taken from the files of the Real Estate Exchange as follows:

BOSTON—CITY PROPER.
Lazar Harris to Jennie Freedman, Salem st.; w. \$1.
Rebecca Goldman to Edward Herman, Myrtle st.; w. \$1.
William K. Converse to Flora N. Polans, Mountfort st.; w. \$1.
Goldie Swartz to Delia B. Crowley et al., W. Newton st.; d. \$1.

EAST BOSTON.
Patrick Moran to W. Frederick Kimball, Bennington st.; w. \$1.
W. Frederick Kimball to Sarah Moran et al., Bennington st.; q. \$1.
Mildred H. Allen to William R. Melkie, Horton et.; w. \$1.

ROXBURY.
Messiah's Society of Boston to Methodist Religious Society of Boston, Shawmut ave.; q. \$7500.
Charles R. McKay to Arthur H. Linton, Marcella and Centre sts., and Fort ave. and proposed st.; lots; q. \$1.

DORCHESTER.
Wellington Holbrook et al., trs., Mary E. Pennessy, Walk Hill rd.; d. \$1.
James P. O'Neill to George D. Bigelow, Michigan ave.; q. \$1.
George D. Bigelow to Sarah A. O'Neill, Michigan ave.; q. \$1.
Wellington Holbrook et al., trs., to Mary T. Gately, Abnatta st.; d. \$1.
John W. Ryder to John W. Hayes, Buttrick st.; q. \$1000.

Annie B. Chisholm et al. to Harry Brookier et al., Lawrence ave. and Magnolia st.; q. \$1.
William M. Hanson to Henry L. Upham, Quincefield and Wendover sts.; q. \$1.
Henry L. Upham to William M. Hanson, et ux, Quincefield and Wendover sts.; q. \$1.

Clara L. Mills to Fred J. Taber, Rosewood st.; q. \$1.
Ella M. Kelley to May E. Maynes, Magnolia st. and Wellington rd.; w. \$1.
Margaret E. Carver to Mary E. Maynes, Magnolia st. and Wellington rd.; w. \$1.
Carrie J. Bowen to Isabella J. Hall, Aspinwall rd. and Whitfield st.; q. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY.
Lizzie Urosky to Oscar J. Johnson, Lena Park; q. \$1.
James E. Dooley to Mary McPherson, Belgrade ave.; q. \$1.
Thomas Condon to Mary McPherson, Colberg and Belgrade sts.; q. \$1.
Jacob W. Wilbur to Leander Babcock, Hinsdale rd.; lots; w. \$1.
Jacob W. Wilbur to James Dunn, Edgemere rd.; 2 lots; w. \$1.

Frederick Arnold to Robert T. Fowler, Park st.; w. \$1.
Gertrude Sherman to Samuel Wolfson, Weld and Columbia sts.; w. \$1.

CHELSEA.
Morris I. Selter, mortgage, to Albert Satter, Second st.; d. \$500.
Morris Baker to Hyman Gluckman, Marlborough st.; 2 lots; q. \$1.
Hyman Gluckman to Lannie Baker, Marlborough st.; 2 lots; q. \$1.

WINTHROP.
Hubert L. Hall to Isaac C. Hall, Pleasant st.; q. \$1.

REVERE.
Point of Pines Trust to Lynway Building Trust, Connable ave.; d. \$1.

MALDEN-EVERETT SEWER TRANSFER

The joint committees of Malden and Everett, appointed to arrange for the purchase by Everett of the Eastern avenue sewer, built by Malden, have reached an agreement and a bill will be presented to the Legislature within a few days for approval.

By its terms Malden is to retain all assessments received on account of the sewer and is to be reimbursed for the cost of the work by Everett.

BEGINS NEWTON WORK SOON.

The Rev. Lucien W. Rogers, rector of St. George's Episcopal church at Central Falls, R. I., who has accepted the rectorship of the Church of the Redeemer at Chestnut Hill, Newton, Mass., will enter upon his new duties the first Sunday in May.

NEWS BRIEFS

MR. SCHWAB MAY BE WITNESS.

NEW YORK—Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, is likely to be called as a witness before the grand jury which today will be asked by District Attorney Whitman to indict three officials of the Carnegie Trust Company.

OVERRULES RATE DEMURRER.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Judge Spear has overruled a demurrer filed by the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company to an indictment for violating the Hepburn act in connection with charges of freight shipments from Baltimore and Philadelphia to Savannah, and the case may go to trial soon.

TALK NEW YORK ADJOURNMENT.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Concluding that nothing short of the withdrawal of William F. Sheehan can bring an end to the deadlock over the election of a United States senator, some of the leaders are said to be considering the advisability of bringing about an early adjournment of the Legislature.

PLAN TO OPEN GREAT BEND DEPOT.

GREAT BEND, Kas.—Arrangements have been made to entertain the officials of the Santa Fe Railroad at the dedication of the new \$20,000 depot here March 17. The Republican Editorial Association of the Seventh and Eighth Kansas districts, which will meet here, will be offered the depot as a convention hall.

HARRIMAN TAX FOR CAPITAL.

SALT LAKE CITY—Of the \$790,000 inheritance tax paid to Utah by the Harriman estate, \$750,000 will be appropriated by the Legislature for a state capital building, it has been decided in a Republican caucus.

QUINCY PASTOR CALLED WEST.

QUINCY, Mass.—The Rev. Dr. E. N. Hardy of Bethany Congregational church has accepted the pastorate of the Congregational church at La Grange, a suburb of Chicago.

ABERDEEN BOAT AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK—The steam trawler Coquet, a fishing boat of Aberdeen, Scotland, recently brought to the Atlantic as an experiment, put in at this port Sunday. It is the first craft of its kind ever seen here.

SEALING VESSELS START.

ST. JOHNS, N. F.—The Newfoundland sealing fleet, composed this year of 19 steamers, seven of which are equipped with wireless, and 4000 men, sailed today on the annual quest for seals in the vicinity of the gulf of St. Lawrence.

AVIATION MEET FOR UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY—Plans for an aviation meet here from April 5 to 10 have been completed. The prizes will aggregate \$40,000.

CURTIS GUILD, SR., PASSES ON.

Curtis Guild, Sr., founder, editor and proprietor of the Commercial Bulletin, passed on Sunday evening at his residence, 26 Mt. Vernon street. He introduced new features of journalism, such as extended and special reports of merchandise markets and a record of the business changes of the United States. Mr. Guild retired from business 12 years ago and was succeeded by his sons, Curtis Guild, Jr., and Courtney Guild.

COMING TO NEWTON RECTORSHIP.

The Rev. Lucien W. Rogers of Central Falls, R. I., who has accepted the rectorship of the church of the Redeemer at Chestnut Hill, Newton, will enter upon his new duties the first Sunday in May.

U. S. TRAIN EQUIPMENT FOR SALE.

Col. Frederic V. Abbot, local army engineer, will offer a locomotive, 20 cars and an electric searchlight, used in building the fortifications at Fort Stanish, Boston harbor, for sale March 23.

MRS. FOWLER PASSES ON.

DEDHAM, Mass.—Mrs. Laura Wentworth Fowler passed on at her home here Sunday. She was a daughter of Amasa Wentworth of Somersworth, N. H., and sister of Judge Wentworth of this town.

COLUMBUS WATERWORKS SOLD.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—The plant of the Columbus Waterworks Company was sold recently under a decree of the federal court, and was bid in by the bondholders for \$392,000.

SIR JOHN MURRAY TO SPEAK.

Sir John Murray, K. C. B. F. R. S., LL. D., S. D., one of the pioneers on "The Challenger" expedition, is now scheduled to give his memorial address on the life and works of Alexander Agassiz at Sanders theater, Cambridge, on Wednesday evening, March 22. The lecture will be open to the public.

WOMAN FOR PROBATION OFFICER.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A petition is to be presented to the Legislature, signed by 300 prominent business men, asking for the enactment of a law that will allow the appointment of a woman probation officer in the Springfield police court, as the result of action by the Woman's Club.

CONFERENCE TO BE REPEATED.

Requests for cards of admission to the conference of Sidney N. Deane, scheduled for March 16, on Greek terra cottas have exceeded the capacity of the gallery and the conference will be repeated on March 18 at 10:30 a. m.

TWO OFFICERS OF NEW ENGLAND HARDWARE DEALERS ASSOCIATION



D. F. BARBER, President.



H. M. SANDERS, Treasurer.

HARDWARE DEALERS ARE READY FOR THEIR ANNUAL CONVENTION

Hardware dealers will be welcomed to Boston by Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham and Mayor Fitzgerald when the New England Hardware Dealers Association, of which D. F. Barber is president and Henry M. Sanders treasurer, opens its three-days' annual convention in Mechanics building on March 21, at 2 p. m. Entertainment of the delegates has been arranged by committees, and there will be an exhibition in the main hall.

Governor Foss, Henry Robinson Towne, president of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, former Gov. John D. Long and Saunders Norvell, president of the Norvell-Shapleigh Hardware Company of St. Louis, are among the speakers.

The morning session on Wednesday will be given to the "question box," a feature used at the late convention of the hardware association.

The addresses will be on "Manufacturing Experiences," by L. S. Starrett; on "Active Membership," by George A. Whitney of Lewiston, Me., and on "Associate Membership," by Will T. Hedges of Boston.

The big business day will be on Thursday. The morning will be given to hearing the reports of officers of the last year and the election of new officers. In the afternoon the delegates will again visit the exhibition. Thursday evening comes the annual dinner.

JERSEY CATTLE REACH BOSTON ON LINER CAMBRIAN

Four foreign freighters reached port today, the Kabinga coming in from Calcutta, Cambrian from London, Admiral Dewey from Jamaica, San Jose from Port Limon, Costa Rica. A fifth steamer, probably the Caledonian, from Manchester, has passed Highland light.

A consignment of 96 head of prize Jersey cattle arrived on Wilson & Furness-Leyland liner Cambrian, Capt. J. Gardiner, from London, for H. V. Prentice, Village farm, Worcester, Mass.

The steamer berthed at pier 41, Hoosac docks, Charlestown, to unload the cattle, and will later go to East Boston to discharge 3500 tons of general freight.

The arrival of the United Fruit Company's steamer Admiral Dewey, Capt. C. O'Neill, today marks the resumption of the direct service between Jamaican ports and Boston suspended during the winter. This is the first visit of the Dewey since October, 1909, as she has been in the Philadelphia-Jamaican service.

Steamship San Jose of the United Fruit Company came from Port Limon with cargo from Costa Rica. No other vessel was sighted during the passage of 2100 miles.

With 8500 tons of general cargo, mostly jute, gunnies and tea, the British steamer Kabinga, Captain Greggans, came in from Calcutta today.

While at Calcutta late in November fire broke out in the Kabinga's hold 3, which was filled with jute and gunnies and lasted 10 days. Nearly all the cargo was removed and reloaded.

The vessel will go on to New York after unloading part of her freight at East Boston.

TWO MORE SITES FOR B. & M. SHOPS

Two more sites were added to those available for the Boston & Maine railroad shops from which Frank Barr, vice-president and general manager of that road, is to make a choice. A decision was expected today, but Wakefield and Tewksbury made new offers and Mr. Barr has agreed to delay the decision and investigate.

ENTOMBED MINER RESCUED.

DULUTH, Minn.—Captain Benny of the Elba mine at Gilbert, Minn., who with two "pick" miners, was entombed in a shaft 150 feet below the surface by a cave-in, was rescued on Sunday and taken to his home.

INVESTIGATION INTO STATE DEPARTMENT FINANCES IS BEGUN

(Continued from Page One.)

amend their charters; (H. 1527) that Boston may appropriate money for the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; (H. 1535) that boundary between Everett and Chelsea be center of new channel of Island End river.

Committee on education, room 441, 10:30 a. m.—(S. 154) that school committees may establish self-supporting evening classes; (H. 1470, from files) for state agent of physical education.

Committee on mercantile affairs, room 431, 10:30 a. m.—(H. 913, S. 224) on trading stamps, etc.; (H. 1097) to prohibit gift enterprises.

Committee on public health, room 436, 10:30 a. m.—(S. 87) to prevent pollution of Merrimack river and tributaries; (S. 190) that heads of departments replace commissions.

Committee on railroads, room 446, 10:30 a. m.—(H. 1473) that Boston & Maine railroad may make changes in Lynn.

Committee on taxation, room 430, 11 a. m.—(H. 102) on apportionment of state tax; (H. 103) on taxation of personal property held on trust; (H. 104) on returns of corporations; (H. 105) on information to tax commissioner on taxes on legacies, etc.; (H. 107) on returns by assessors of municipal assets and liabilities; (H. 108) to dissolve certain corporations; (H. 110) to investigate taxation of foreign corporations; (H. 975) on taxation of business corporations.

Committee on water supply, room 448, 10:30 a. m.—(H. 789) on authority of Lynn to take water from Ipswich river.

Begin Work for Fall

A Republican state ticket at the fall election with Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham for Governor and former Representative Robert Luce of Somerville for Lieutenant-Governor is said to be the object for which many Republican leaders of the state are at present quietly working.

Conferences are said to have been held of late at which Charles E. Hatfield, chairman of the Republican state committee, Lieut.-Governor Frothingham and Republican members of the Legislature are supposed to have laid plans for throwing the strength of the Republican organization to the side of Mr. Frothingham.

Friends of Speaker Joseph Walker, who has already announced his candidacy for the gubernatorial nomination, are not inactive, although so far as is known no organized efforts are being made at present in his behalf. Many "independent" Republicans, including members of the lower branch of the Legislature, however, are known to be quietly spreading the Walker gubernatorial boom.

Pleasant Street Widening

Mayor Fitzgerald today appeared before the committee on metropolitan affairs on his Pleasant street widening bill. He said Boston should spend several millions in widening its streets. He said Paris, New York and Philadelphia have found it to their advantage to do this, and he felt the time has come when Boston, if it is to keep up with the progress of the times, should be willing to spend a few millions to put its highways in proper condition for business.

This Pleasant street widening, he said, is along the right direction, provides for a minimum expenditure, but it is dependent upon the Elevated road, and he desired time for a conference with the officials of that company in order to learn if they will cooperate.

Representative Newton asked why the Cove street bridge clause is included in the bill, and the mayor answered that it is simply to get an authoritative expression of opinion from the people of South Boston. If that bridge is continued, he said, the city will be called upon to pay about \$700,000 to the Boston Terminal Company for damages, and he thought it unfair that the people of South Boston should ask for a subway at a cost of \$2,500,000, a street widening at a cost of \$850,000, and at the same time put the city to an expense of \$700,000 for a bridge which they say does not answer their needs.

STATE ARMORY SOUGHT FOR LYNN MAY BREAKFAST

LYNN, Mass.—Application has been made for the use of the state armory for the nineteenth annual May breakfast of Lynn's charitable organizations, which is to take place on the morning of May 2. In other years the committee has been fortunate in securing free use of one of the mammoth shoe factories in process of erection but this year none are nearly enough to completion for that purpose.

Already plans are being outlined for serving even more than last year, when 4000 partook of the breakfast.

The general committee this year is to be composed of Mrs. May S. Sheldon, who has been chairman every year since May, 1892, Mrs. Walter B. Allen, Charles O. Blood, John M. Barry, Miss Abby M. Bowen, Miss Emma B. Breed, Charles H. Hastings, Frank W. Mace, Mrs. A. Lilla Newhall, Fred Miller, Miss Sophia Reed, Mrs. George H. Plummer, Edwin W. Park, Miss Mary A. Thumith and Mrs. Joseph W. Harding.

ITINERARY MADE UP FOR EUROPE TOUR OF 100 BUSINESS MEN

The party of 100 business men which will tour Europe this summer under the auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to study business and economic conditions, will leave Boston June 12 on the Cunard liner Ivernia for Liverpool.

In their 70-day itinerary the travelers will cover England, France, Germany, Belgium, Austro-Hungary and Switzerland.

The most important object of the trip is to make it possible for a group of representative American business men to see the best things that leading European cities are doing in commercial, industrial, transportation, municipal and other economic fields.

A second object is to extend at first-hand an invitation to the governments and commercial bodies of European countries to send delegates to the international congress of chambers of commerce in Boston, in 1912.

Special trains will convey the visitors in Europe, and automobiles will be at their disposal.

Delegations from the commercial organizations and municipal governments of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland, Detroit, Pittsburgh, St. Paul and other cities will be in the party. It is also expected that officials representing the United States government and various states will make the trip.

A number of men interested in civic and sociological questions as well as the commercial features of the tour will participate.

The itinerary is as follows: Sail from Boston June 12; arrive Liverpool June 21; Liverpool and Port Sunlight June 22; Manchester June 23; Birmingham and Stratford June 24; Shakespear country June 25; arrive London June 26; London until July 1; Brussels until July 3; Amsterdam July 4; Dusseldorf July 5 and 6; Cologne July 7; Frankfurt July 8 and 9; Hamburg July 10-12; arrive Berlin July 13; Berlin until July 18; Dresden and Saxony-Switzerland July 19-21; Nuremberg July 22; Rothenburg July 23; Vienna July 24-25; on Danube July 26; Budapest July 27-28; Munich July 29-31; Lindau and Lake Constance Aug. 1; Zurich Aug. 2; Lucerne, Vitznau, Aug. 3; on Rigi-Kulm night Aug. 3; Alpnach, Interlaken, Aug. 4; Montreux Aug. 5; Lake Geneva Aug. 6; Geneva Aug. 7; arrive Paris Aug. 8; Paris Aug. 8-16.

NEW TECH WIRELESS STATION IS SOON TO BE PUT IN OPERATION

If the present plans are carried out the powerful wireless station at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be completed before the end of the month and the members of the Wireless Society hope to establish immediate communication with many of the eastern colleges.

A new aerial over 300 feet in length has just been erected from the top of Pierce building on Trinity place to the south end of Lovell building which contains the electrical engineering laboratories.

The construction of this antenna has been under the direction of S. W. Stanyan '14 of West Medford, and H. B. Richmond '14 of Medford. Both of these young wireless experts had much experience in building amateur wireless stations before entering Technology and own powerful and efficient sets of instruments at their homes.

The aerial which will be used by the Technology Wireless Society is one of the longest in this community and will enable the members to operate the transmitting apparatus without interfering to any great extent with nearby government and commercial stations.

By a provision in the will of the late Linwood O. Towne, M. I. T., 1878, of Salem, a fund has been set aside for assisting young men who are trying to obtain an education and have not proper financial backing.

Charles L. Bates, 1903, assistant division engineer of the Canadian Pacific railroad, has returned to Boston where he will spend a month's vacation.

TEAMSTERS HOLD UP STRIKE ORDER

NEW YORK—Although there were rumors today that a general strike of the teamsters of Greater New York, Jersey City and Hoboken would be ordered at a special meeting held at 5 o'clock this morning, the meeting adjourned without such an order being issued.

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OXFORD PROMINENT IN LITERATURE

Still More Books Appear Dealing With Famous University Seat—Letters Biographers Find—Life of Bernard Shaw to Be Published.

LONDON—Of late years there has been a great deal written concerning Oxford, and the subject is in some danger of being overdone in the book market. Recently both a photographer and a water color artist have supplied pictures for the Oxford work of Matthew Arnold; and last year we noted "The Clerk of Oxford in Fiction," "Oxford from Within," and the first volume of a book "In Praise of Oxford." A late comer after all these volumes is William Knight with "The Glamour of Oxford," Descriptive Passages in Verse and Prose by Various Writers (Frowde). This book is a collection of verse and prose which has been most carefully selected and is distinguished by ripe judgment and scholarly care in the editing.

Messrs. Bell will publish in March "William Pitt and National Revival" by Dr. J. Holladay Rose, who has made diligent use of hitherto unexplored archives in the public record office, and has had the advantage of numerous unprinted letters in the possession of private owners whose ancestors were connected with Pitt.

Who are the people who keep their letters? is a question one asks oneself every now and then, especially after perusing a biography charged with letters from the subject thereof. Unquestionably letters give an insight into the character of the writer, but nowadays one could hardly find space enough to keep a moiety of the letters which modern transmission facilities have made part of the daily correspondence of the average man. No doubt a century ago letters were more likely to be preserved because their composition was most carefully arrived at, and their delivery at their destination involved a considerable outlay. Still the busy man has always needed a capacious waste paper basket, as is shown by the fact that in Lord Rosebery's "Chatham" a good many letters of Chatham appear, but scarcely any of the replies received by him seem to have been preserved.

The publication of an elaborate study of George Bernard Shaw's life and work is promised shortly from the firm of Messrs. Hutchinson & Co. The book will consist of two volumes and is by A. Henderson, a professor of Columbia University. It is likely to attract wide-spread attention, especially as Mr. Shaw is said to have approved of its publication; a rumor which was confirmed in a recent interview with him in which he spoke of the remarkable knowledge acquired by his biographer from whom, he said, it was impossible to keep anything whatever. The book will be copiously illustrated with portraits of Mr. Shaw and other explanatory pictures.

No one added more to the official knowledge of Persia than the late Colonel C. E. Stewart, and consequently the record of his life and service entitled "Through Persia in Disguise, with Reminiscences of the Indian Mutiny" (Routledge), which Basil Stewart has edited, could not appear at a more opportune moment than the present. Though his reports on his journeys in Persia (only one of which was in disguise) remain confidential, he left diaries and other papers which supplied sufficient material to enable Basil Stewart to compile a most interesting memoir. There are, it is true, reminiscences of the Indian mutiny and of services on the Punjab frontier, but the Persian experiences form the kernel of the book.

Books on Napoleon still continue to make their appearance. Only recently there were two more. One is entitled "The Corsican," a diary of Napoleon's life in his own words (Richards). The matter of which this book is made up is derived almost entirely from Napoleon's own words, written and spoken. "What truth the book conveys," says the author, "is not to be sought according to those rules for the treatment of historical documents, which it avowedly contravenes, but in such psychological illumination of a great career and character as the method employed has rendered possible." The other book is entitled "Conversation with Napoleon at St. Helena" by Henry Meynell (Humphreys). During Napoleon's exile at St. Helena, Captain Meynell often accompanied his admiral, Sir Putney Malcolm, on visits paid to the prisoner and kept a careful record of what passed in his presence and hearing. This record has now been published.

Messrs. Methuen will publish this year a poem from the pen of G. K. Chesterton treating of the campaigns of King Alfred against the Danes. It is to be called "The Ballad of the White Horse." Mr. Chesterton can boast no small skill in poetry, as many will remember who have read his earlier publications.

The German Emperor has accepted a copy of Alfred J. Swann's remarkable book "Fighting the Slave Hunters in Central Africa." Mr. Swann took an active part in the opening up and civilizing of the parts round the great lakes, and was instrumental in repressing the notorious slave traders Tipu-tib and Rumlaza.

Mr. Unwin will publish soon George Renwick's book, "Finland Today." Mr. Renwick, who has spent much time in Finland, describes the most noteworthy places in the country, and attempts a portrait of the Finnish people. Finnish music, painting, sculpture, architecture

and literature are dealt with and the political situation is discussed. Olive Schreiner's new book "Woman and Labor" is issued by the same publisher. It is a survey of the position of women in the modern world and the problems created by the changed conditions of labor.

In view of the forthcoming celebration of the tercentenary of the first publication of the authorized version of the Bible in 1611, special attention is directed to some of the publications of the Cambridge University Press. There is, for instance, Dr. Scrivener's critical edition of the authorized version, commonly called the "Cambridge Paragraph Bible." This book is intended to supply scholars and students with a critical edition of the authorized version of the scriptures, and upwards of seven years were devoted to the task by Dr. Scrivener. In the introduction Dr. Scrivener deals with the history of the text of the authorized version, its italic type and its punctuation, and the orthography and grammatical peculiarities of the original edition as compared with modern editions. A reprint of this introduction has lately been issued.

Following the meeting held in Ecclefechan in November to promote a Scottish memorial to Carlyle, another with the same object was held recently in Glasgow. It was proposed to erect memorials at both Ecclefechan and Glasgow, and a committee was appointed to consider further the whole matter. The Ecclefechan house where Carlyle was born and which was recently purchased for preservation as a Carlyle memorial has frequent visitors from all quarters of the globe.

Cambridge had a Charles Lamb dinner the other day which was voted a great success. Professor Raleigh gave a most admirable discourse and altogether the dinner might be described as "an agreeable interlude" for the residents at the university.

Messrs. Kegan Paul will publish early this spring four travel books: "How to See Italy" (by rail), a profusely illustrated handbook by Douglas Sladen; "Through the Alps to the Apennines" by Paul G. Konody, the record of a motoring trip, also well illustrated; "Letters from Finland" by Miss Rosalind Traversa; and "The Fair Dominion," a volume of Canadian impressions and reflections by the clever young novelist R. E. Verne, with illustrations in color by Cyrus Cuneo. Messrs. Dent's new books will include "Adam Mickiewicz, the national poet of Poland" by Monica M. Gardner; "Sinai in Spring" by M. J. Rendall, with photographs taken by the author; "An Historical Guide to London" by G. R. S. Taylor.

In her introduction to "A Book of Verse by Living Women" (Herbert & Daniel), Lady Margaret Sackville comments with satisfaction upon the advance discernible in feminine poetical ideals since the vogue of Adelaide Procter, Lady Margaret Sackville also contends that it is today possible for women to "write good poetry without the personal note." Among the poets included are Mrs. Meynell, Miss Jane Barlow, Miss Alma Tadema, Mrs. Marriot Watson, Mrs. Shorter, Michael Field and many others—a sufficiently representative gathering—and there are also some

BOOKS FOR REVIEW

"A THESAURUS DICTIONARY." By Francis Andrew March, LL.D., L. H. D., D. C. L., Litt. D., Ph. D. Philadelphia: Historical Publishing Company.

There is in existence an old manuscript called "The Epinal Glossary" from Epinal in France, where it long has had its home. It consists of lists of difficult and obscure words in Latin defined by old English words. It is assigned to the eighth century and was probably made for the school at Canterbury. This gloss is the earliest known approach to the English dictionary and thesaurus that in our time has become the storehouse of philological learning.

The next dictionary of English did not appear until 1490 (about), having then been used in manuscript for many years. It was called "The Promptorium Parvulorum" or Little Expedition or Discoverer. It contained only nouns and verbs, with Latin equivalents, in this fashion:

"Gadynesse of mete—Aviditis." It was the work of a Norfolk man whose name is not now known.

From this time the names of the makers of word books multiply and become more and more familiar to the layman who reads—whith, Palgrave, Cockeram, Cocker, Bailey—to John Wesley, a great man whom we think of otherwise than as a dictionary maker, yet who in 1753 published a "Complete English Dictionary." His book however was compiled from other vocabularies and marked little, if any, advance.

When Samuel Johnson arrived in 1755 with his two laborious folios under his arm, the dictionary proper, as distinguished from vocabularies, was born, and the progress of dictionary making since that time is a story of intense interest. Coinciding in time with the latest and best dictionaries the English thesaurus made its appearance, and for more than a half century Roget's Thesaurus has been at the side of writers and speakers, proving itself invaluable.

It remained for an American philo-

logical and literary scholar to produce excellent anonymous verses. The book is daintily bound and produced.

Lecturing on Ireland and the arts of speech, W. B. Yeats recently spoke of the close connection which must exist between literature and the spoken word, if both are not to degenerate. A great deal of modern poetry, he said, and indeed of modern literature has suffered because instead of being spoken it has been produced in the form of "that miserable thing, the printed book," to quote Mr. Yeats. Poetry employs speech that the ear may catch its music, prose finds a satisfactory expression in print since it appears directly to thought rather than to the ear. No one, of course, would propose that poetry should cease to be printed, but if children were all taught to speak poetry well they would gain enormously in their powers of expression, for speech, as Mr. Yeats pointed out, is the proper medium of literature.

Messrs. Chatto & Windus are publishing a novel of importance from the pen of Mrs. Maxwell Armfield, who is perhaps better known under her maiden name of Miss Constance Smedley. The story, which is called "Mothers and Fathers," deals seriously and intimately with the internal affairs of a typical middle class family, neither making light of their limitations nor despising their good points.

Rider Haggard, who has been studying Danish agricultural methods on the spot, has written a book on the subject, which Messrs. Longmans have in their press, under the title "Rural Denmark and its Lessons."

Although it is as yet early days to talk of cricket, in spite of the fact that the Australia versus South Africa matches have been prominently before us during the winter months, it is worth mentioning perhaps that J. M. Dent will shortly have a new and important book on the national pastime ready for issue. It is now 14 years since Prince Ranjitsingh's book appeared, and nothing has since appeared to supersede it. The author of the new volume is P. F. Warner and there can be no question but that he possesses unique qualifications for the work. Mr. Warner is best known as a batsman, but he has, it is said, gathered together the views of many of the typical bowlers of the day. There will be an abundance of photographs and the perusal of the book will in itself be a course of education in the national game.

Even the busiest men may find time for authorship, and F. E. Smith, K. C., is a case in point. Several books have already come from his pen, and he is now bringing out an enlarged edition of his first work, a primer on international law. In its original form the work was wonderfully condensed; in its new form Mr. Smith will have more space for the adequate treatment of the various phases of the subject which have come prominently forward in recent years.

A new volume to be issued in "Everyman's Library," by Messrs. Dent & Sons will contain Herbert Spencer's essays on education and kindred subjects, with a valuable lengthy introduction by Dr. Charles Eliot, formerly president of Harvard University.

In her introduction to "A Book of Verse by Living Women" (Herbert & Daniel), Lady Margaret Sackville comments with satisfaction upon the advance discernible in feminine poetical ideals since the vogue of Adelaide Procter, Lady Margaret Sackville also contends that it is today possible for women to "write good poetry without the personal note." Among the poets included are Mrs. Meynell, Miss Jane Barlow, Miss Alma Tadema, Mrs. Marriot Watson, Mrs. Shorter, Michael Field and many others—a sufficiently representative gathering—and there are also some

gists, Francis Andrew March, to do even better than Roget. The absence of definitions in Roget had been deemed a lack, and the arrangement of words into divisions governed by a somewhat arbitrary classification of the ideas conveyed, presupposed a good degree of information on the part of those who sought information in its pages. Dr. March, in his Thesaurus-Dictionary, by employing the alphabetic order as in an ordinary dictionary, with a simple system of cross references, made the way of the student easier, speedier and more pleasant.

The immediate entrance that the book found into the libraries of writers and speakers showed that its maker had recognized a field of genuine opportunity. Every worker with language, possessing the least conscientiousness or sense of artistic fitness, knows what it is to have an elusive word go dancing just beyond his grasp, refusing tantalizingly to reveal its name.

If he has March's Thesaurus-Dictionary he may turn to any word of similar meaning, and in the group of cognate words there indicated he will quickly lay hold upon the desired one. Moreover, he will find as a very valuable feature, in a parallel column, a list of words of antithetic significance, and all the idiomatic constructions and foreign phrases likely to be encountered in connection with his pursuit at the moment.

The decade just ended has witnessed marvelous progress. Already we are a long way from the nineteenth century. The language has kept pace. Somewhat hybrid in its nature as to origin, the English language has always grown by assimilation as much as by development. New words are constantly resulting from social and political movements, and others from discoveries and inventions, and while many of these are

public gaze, the expense of keeping up a building is hidden from view because the building is room, coal pile, and other causes of outlay are out of sight, and the cleaning is done at night. Thousands of people with offices in the modern skyscraper or visitors never have a glimpse behind the scenes, says a writer in Building Management. It takes a big sum of money to keep everything clean and tidy, the elevator service up to the standard, and all the other details to make the tenant comfortable.

Suppose, for example, we take an office building representing an investment of \$1,500,000, including the land. A capitalist should certainly expect 10 per cent on his investment, in fact, he could not afford to tie up this amount for less. Let us presume he is satisfied with 10 per cent, which would make a return on his investment of \$150,000 per year, provided he rents all his space, keeps it rented, and has it all paid for.

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REAL ESTATE NEWS

OPERATING BIG BUILDINGS.
The tenant going to his office in the morning has an idea that the office building owner is getting wealth at a tremendous rate by renting offices at, say, \$1.50 a square foot. As the books of an office building are not open to

be found in Dr. March's Thesaurus-Dictionary by a little search, there are occasional omissions.

On the other hand the editors have adhered to their first plan of fearlessly adopting such slang words as have justified themselves, as well as a few of those words of doubtful pedigree but great expressiveness that the newspaper press sometimes coins and vivifies.

It is hardly to be expected that a thesaurus could take the place of a dictionary. In working out its own peculiar function it passes over a proportion of the derivations, the classified definitions and the literary quotations that in dictionaries have been increasingly employed. The definitions in Dr. March's Thesaurus-Dictionary are perhaps necessarily very concise. But as an honorable conductor in the work of preserving, enriching and building up the English language this thesaurus is of inestimable value; and the English-speaking people are fortunate to have had among them a philological scholar with the equipment and energy to supply such a work as the one under notice. It is true to its name—a treasury.

"UNITARIAN THOUGHT." By Ephraim Emerson, Professor of Church History in Harvard University. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1911.

Professor Emerson's book is a clear, straightforward exposition of the essentials of Unitarianism as he holds them. Unitarianism has been termed the iam of negative beliefs. Differing so radically from the theology of established orthodoxies, it necessarily contained many negations. This book not only explains the reasons for these negations but affirms the teachings of the Unitarian theology.

Professor Emerson says, "There is no thought more abhorrent to the Unitarian than that revelation should have been made once for all, to one people, at one time, through one channel, never needing to be renewed or reinterpreted," and he cites the enthusiasts of the "New Prophecy" in the second and third centuries who held that since mankind at any one time is able to receive only a certain measure of truth it must therefore be given new declarations to suit new conditions.

It is this conviction of the possibility of divine truth coming to every man so that he need not receive it at the hands of a mediator which is Unitarianism's great contribution to religious thinking; and one reads therefore with some surprise Professor Emerson's characterization of a Unitarian: "His religious thinking begins with and centers about the idea of man himself as an independent self-determining being. His religion is a religion of humanity, starting from human impulses, limited by human capacities, working by human methods, and expressing itself in human ways." This would seem to leave out the possibility of revelation and divine guidance. Yet must not religion, if it means much to any man, come to him as a divine impulse, however it may seem to express itself through human ways and means?

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In such a building there are six elevators, and it is necessary to have a man for each car, as well as a starter. The men receive a wage of \$55 and \$60 a month, the starter \$70. The elevator men are worth a little more every year, and should be paid on that basis. By the time the manager has paid the elevator force each year, there isn't much left of \$5000.

The engine room is a never-tiring "dollar eater." The labor expense alone is \$3200, of which the chief engineer gets a salary of \$1800 and his assistant and fireman cost \$1400 a year.

Most large buildings have found it economy to keep a carpenter, as there is a great deal of changing partitions and repairing constantly needed. This is another item of \$3000, including supplies and labor. Then there is the electrician, who has his hands full keeping the equipment in first-class shape. Labor and supplies will eat up another \$3000 annually.

It has been found economical to keep a full line of plumbing supplies on hand, and many buildings keep their own plumbers and find it a good proposition from a financial standpoint. It is difficult to estimate the expense of this department, as it varies widely from year to year, but in a building erected several years \$3500 is not considered high.

In engine-room supplies, besides coal, there is oil, usually contracted for several barrels at a time; there is waste and packing constantly consumed. New fittings, valves and tools are always needed, besides no end of repair parts and additions, all usually purchased by the building manager.

The office force is a considerable item, and the expense will depend entirely on the liberality of the employer. It may cost \$5000 or \$15,000, just as he feels disposed. There should be a manager with two assistants to attend tenants, make contracts, and see that all employees do their work thoroughly.

Insurance and taxes.....\$35,000
Coal.....15,000
Office salaries.....6,000
Cost of labor for cleaning.....10,072
Power plant labor.....3,200
Window cleaners.....2,800
Elevator men.....5,000
Decorating.....3,000
Carpentry work.....3,000
Electrical work.....3,000
Plumbing work.....3,500

Total.....\$102,947

Other expenses discussed but not itemized will bring this total up to \$100,000 a year. No allowance has been made for depreciation of machinery or deterioration of the building. It is estimated that the life of an office building power plant is from 10 to 15 years. A low figure of original cost of the plant equipment would be \$200,000. Ten per cent of the equipment cost is considered fair to charge off for displacements and repairs or in other words an allowance of \$20,000 is made annually to keep the plant in first-class shape. There is no form of treatment that requires such careful watching to make figures appear on the right side of the ledger as does the management of a modern office building.

THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.
Substantial gains over the corresponding week of 1910, are shown by the files

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ROOMS
COMMONWEALTH HOTEL, INC.
BEACON HILL—Rooms with hot water, shower baths, \$5 to \$8 per week; rooms, private bath, \$10 to \$12; transient \$1 per day; temperance hotel.

CUMBERLAND ST., 28—Richly furnished rooms. Transients accommodated. Tel. B. 1527.

DORCHESTER, 100 Pleasant st., suite 2—Two well furnished rooms, together or separately; near cars; modern convenience.

BOARD AND ROOM
ROOM AND BOARD for 2 or 3 adults in private family; references given and required. Address K 575, Monitor Office.

ROOMS—CHICAGO
FOR RENT—Single room, private family, to party employed; modern; \$1.47 St. James pl., Chicago. Second apartment.

FOR RENT—Large front room; modern; private home; excellent transportation. Tel. Lincoln 3163. 459 Deming place.

RESTAURANTS
South Station Restaurant
ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving or departing from the South Station, Boston. You will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 500 people; all modern conveniences. J. G. COOPER & CO., Proprietors.

HELP WANTED
WORKING HOUSEKEEPER in exchange for unfurnished rooms and small salary; references required. L. B. C., 750 People's Gas Bldg., Chicago.

of the Real Estate Exchange of the entries of record made at the Suffolk registry of deeds during the week ending March 11:

	1911.	1910.	1909.
No. transfers.....	293	354	443
No. mortgages.....	188	246	197
Am't, mortgages.....	\$1,015,382	\$730,346	\$1,065,573
Business by days follows:			
Date.	Total.	Mortgages.	Am't m'gs.
March 6.....	32	18	\$82,700
March 7.....	89	47	262,650
March 8.....	78	37	156,925
March 9.....	60	32	285,443
March 10.....	26	20	107,550
March 11.....	58	25	119,716
Total.....	293	188	\$1,015,382

SALE OF BIG VACANT TRACT.
One of the biggest transfers of vacant land north of Boston has just been effected through the Edward T. Harrington Company in the sale of the tract on Main, Belmont and Buckman streets, Everett, known as Truesfield. The property, which has been in the Pierce-Truett family for more than 100 years, is opposite the Mystic Side church and diagonally opposite the estate of the Hon. Elihu S. Converse. It has 400 feet frontage on Main and Buckman streets and 550 feet on Belmont street, 142,000 square feet in all, rated at \$33,000. The transaction was for all cash, and it removes from the market practically the last tract of high-class land in Everett. The purchaser is N. Pope, and the grantors Paulina Freeman et al. Several up-to-date houses will be erected for investment.

MASSACHUSETTS R. E. EXCHANGE.
President John J. Martin of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange says that under certain conditions individual directors of the exchange are ready to offer prizes aggregating \$5000 for the Greater Boston Real Estate Exposition, to be held in Boston in April. At a recent meeting of the executive committee the following vote was passed:

"If the promoters of the Greater Boston Real Estate Exposition will postpone their exhibition until after May 1, and if they will reserve the remaining spaces for the use of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange—and providing that they will promise this exchange to advertise the fact that it is one of the sponsors for said exposition, we will recommend that our board of directors give the matter their favorable consideration."

The committee took this vote in response to a communication just received from officers of the exposition intimating that the cooperation of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange would be desirable in order to make the exposition a success.

The committee, however, considers the time too short, but is willing to take the matter up if the time is extended.

BUILDING NOTICES
Permits to construct new buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Liverpool st., 127-129; Samuel Lishner, M. M. Kaiman; brick stores and tenements.

SUBSCRIBE FOR HOME RULE.
Pledges to aid the cause of home rule in Ireland amounting to \$2800 were signed at a mass meeting Sunday evening in Faneuil hall. Mayor Fitzgerald presided.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

AID, qualified in chemistry (bureau of standards); \$750 per annum. Write for application and examination Form 1312, Bulletin No. 24, to U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, Washington, D. C., or to the secretary of the local board of examiners.

ASSISTANT IN CORN INVESTIGATIONS; \$12-\$1600 per annum. Write for application and examination Form 1312, Bulletin No. 24, to U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, Washington, D. C., or to the secretary of the local board of examiners.

ASSISTANT CHEMIST; \$1200-\$1600 per annum. Write for application and examination Form 1312, Bulletin No. 24, to U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, Washington, D. C., or to the secretary of the local board of examiners.

BOSS CARPENTER or millwright wanted; must have had wooden mill experience; able to build and repair fulling mill, erect machinery and shafting, etc. Ready work to right man. THE ROBERTSON WOOLLEN MILL CO., 17 Southgate St., Worcester, Mass.

BUTTHOLE MAKERS, experienced, wanted; on work and good pay; none but MACULAR PARKER CO., 81 Hawley St., Boston.

CADET ENGINEER (lighthouse service); salary \$600-\$800 per annum. Write for application and examination Form 1312, Bulletin No. 24, to U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, Washington, D. C., or to the secretary of the local board of examiners.

CARETAKERS wanted; man and wife; woman for housework; permanent place for right party; about half year in town and half year country place. Address particulars, P. L. CHAPIN, Southbridge, Mass.

CARRIAGE PAINTERS wanted; 3 experienced; PAZOTT, 65 Boylston St., Brookline, Mass.

CHORE BOY wanted (about 15) on farm for board and good pay; none but worthy. W. O. SHATTUCK, Middlesex Ave., Willingboro, Mass.

COTTONS PATENT KNITERS wanted; must be able to work and good pay; none but experienced on above machines need apply. ROBERT BROS. CO., Needham Heights, Mass.

ELEVATOR OPERATOR and general work in Roxbury hotel; \$7 per week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

FARMER—Wanted by April 1 man and wife to work on farm. C. S. BUTTERS, 29 Union St., Southbridge, Mass.

GOOD WHEELWRIGHTS, two; also one first-class carriage blacksmith. F. N. BLAKE CO., Needham Heights, Mass.

GREENHOUSE MAN, some farm work in Wellesley; \$15 month, room and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

HARNESS CLEANER AND CARRIAGE WASH in Cambridge; \$20 month, room and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

INSTALLMENT JEWELRY SALESMAN wanted, with good record; must be able to furnish bond. FRANK B. PHINNEY CO., Inc., 587 Washington St., Boston.

JOH PRESS FEEDER, experienced; none other need apply. WESTON, Central St., Cambridge, Mass.

JOH PRESS FEEDER in Waltham; \$10 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

JOH PRESS FEEDER in Boston; \$9 per week. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

JOURNEMAN TAILOR wanted, to do pressing and alterations on Goodway. Address MRS. MATTHEW MEIKLEJOHN, 67 Central Block, Central St., Lowell, Mass.

JUNIOR CHEMIST (fuels), salary up to \$1300 per annum. Write for application and examination Form 1312, Bulletin No. 24, to U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, Washington, D. C., or to the secretary of the local board of examiners.

LABORATORY AID (bureau of plant industry, department of agriculture); entrance salary \$800 per annum. Write for application and examination Form 1312, Bulletin No. 24, to U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, Washington, D. C., or to the secretary of the local board of examiners.

MACHINISTS wanted, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

MACHINISTS, all-round men, in Boston; 25-30; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

MACHINISTS, all-round men, in Boston; 25-30; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

MAN AND WIFE (white or colored) wanted to go to Hingham; general work about the house and garden; good cook and laundress. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

MARRIED COUPLE for farm and household; 8 miles from town; \$30 month, room and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

POLISHER wanted; permanent work. Apply to GIFFORD, 9 Wood St., Arlington, Mass.

POLISHER on edged tools, in Arlington. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

PRESS FEEDER in Boston; \$10 per week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

SHIPPER wanted, who has had experience in whole sale; none but strictly temperate; reference required. J. M. MANN, 69 Portland St., Boston.

SIGN PAINTER wanted to handle show line opportunity; call early. BEACON SIGN CO., 105 Court St., Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

WINDOW WASHER, department store in city; \$9 per week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

WOOD CARVERS wanted, first-class only. A. H. DAVENPORT CO., 108 Cambridge St., Boston.

WOOD CARVERS—15 Wood carvers wanted; first-class only. Apply at factory of A. H. DAVENPORT CO., 108 Cambridge St., Boston.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in small tool and die work, wanted for repair department. Apply personally at EASTERN ELECTRIC LAMP CO., 31 Milk St., Boston.

WOMAN wanted to learn with a dressmaker; can go home nights and will pay cash. Address, Mrs. JENNIE LANE, 14 Park Drive, Brookline, Mass.

WOMAN wanted to learn millinery; can go home nights and will pay cash. Address, Mrs. JENNIE LANE, 14 Park Drive, Brookline, Mass.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GENERAL MAID wanted for Arlington family of 5; no washing; wages \$6. H. L. RAKER, 32 Brattle St., Harvard Sq., Cambridge, Mass.

GIRL-KNIGHTS & Co., 7 Temple Pl., want a bright girl, 15 to 16 years, to make herself useful in salesroom, go on errands, etc.

GIRL wanted to care for children and assist in light housework; country girl preferred. MRS. PENDELL, 106 Central St., Water Hill, Somerville, Mass.

GIRL wanted for general housework; 15 to 16 years; wages \$4; must be experienced. MRS. GEO. T. DUFFEY, 931 Middle St., Fall River, Mass.

HOTEL HELP wanted for coming season—kitchen maid and laundress—in small summer hotel; Protestant. MRS. H. D. BATHCHELOR, 11 Warren St., Melrose Highlands, Mass.

HOTEL HELP wanted for the coming season; an all-round woman cook in a small summer hotel; also three housemaids; good wages; country girl preferred. Address, Mrs. JENNIE LANE, 14 Park Drive, Brookline, Mass.

HOUSEMAID: private family; E. Boston. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

HOUSEMAID: private family; Dorchester. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CARETAKER wants position to look after apartments; experienced painter, electrician, plumber, carpenter. ALBERT C. KELLEY, 7 Alexander St., Dorchester, Mass.

CARPENTER'S HELPER, carpenter, experienced, 25 years; 3 years' experience; 10-15 hours; references. Mention No. 4400. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

CARPENTER (rough), age 47; 2 years' experience; \$3.25 day; references. Mention No. 4400. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

CARPENTER'S HELPER (23), experienced, desires position with willing work; acquainted with lumber prices; has tools. R. SMITH, 30 Dartmouth St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR desires position with private family; references as mechanic; well acquainted with southern and central Europe; must pay \$25 per week. J. LACHAPPELLE, 160 Beverly St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, clerical work (23); \$16 week; references. Mention No. 4400. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, coachman (24); 3 years' experience; \$15 week; references. Mention No. 4400. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR (25) desires position with private family in or around Boston, 4 years' experience; not afraid to work; good mechanic; references. J. McNEILLY, 100 Franklin St., Dorchester, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR (colored) desires position either with private family or driving truck; strictly temperate; willing to do any work; references. JOHN J. CROSBY, 23 Sullivan St., Charlestown, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR desires position, 3 years' experience; references. SALVES, Box 41, Beechwood, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR, junior (29); 6 years' experience; references. Mention No. 4400. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

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World's Latest Financial News

MARKET HAS A GOOD TONE AND BUSINESS MODERATELY ACTIVE

Heavy Buying Kept in Check by Pending Court Decisions, Extra Session of Congress and Mexican Revolt.

LONDON IRREGULAR

Irregularity of price movements at the opening of the New York market this morning was followed by a firmer tone. Business was considerably more active than it was on Saturday, and traders entertained the hope that transactions would be of fair volume for the day. Atchison advanced a point and Canadian Pacific sold off a point during the first half. Steel showed a tendency to advance and this lent a more confident feeling to the market. Norfolk & Western was strong.

The uncertain elements, including the pending court decisions, Mexican troubles and the approaching extra session of Congress tended to check heavy speculation on the buying side.

Calumet & Hecla sold ex-dividend \$6 on the local exchange at 49 1/2 at the opening and then receded on small lots to 49 1/4 during the first few minutes.

Steel opened up 1/2 in New York at 70 1/2, and sold well above 77. New York Central opened off 1/2 at 106 1/2, receded 3/4 and then rose a point. Pennsylvania opened unchanged at 125 1/2, receded to 105 1/2 and then improved about a point. Southern Pacific opened up 1/2 at 115 1/2, dropped the fraction and then advanced to 116 before midday. Union Pacific made a similar advance. Norfolk & Western was up 1/2 at the opening at 105 1/2 and improved a good fraction. Pittsburgh Coal preferred opened at 74 and the next sale was at 75.

Atchison advanced 1/2 at 106 1/2 and advanced nearly a point further before midday. Canadian Pacific opened off 1/2 at 21 1/2, and after receding a small fraction advanced moderately.

Tamarack on the local exchange opened at 42 and went to 44 during the forenoon. Lake Copper was fairly steady around 34 1/2 and 35.

LONDON—In the final dealings today the securities markets were irregular. Domestic issues finished weaker notwithstanding the placing of \$2,400,000 treasury bills at 1 1/2 per cent. Foreigners left off heavy on the Mexican situation and mines were reactionary.

In Americans a rally was in progress on the curb. De Beers shaded 1-16 to 185-16. Rio Tinto rose 1/2 at 67 1/2. Paris bourse closed weak. Berlin quiet.

SALE OF SILVER MINE ANNOUNCED

TUCSON, Ariz.—An agreement has been reached between the Liberty Silver Mining Company and the Roosevelt Reduction Company of New York, whereby the latter company takes over the operation of the Liberty Mining Company property, comprising 24 silver claims in the Arivaca district, 65 miles south of Tucson.

The new company, which is capitalized at \$3,000,000, has given 1,400,000 shares of stock to the old company and 600,000 shares to H. M. Whitbeck, who effected the organization.

Extensive development work is to be commenced on the property next June, and \$1,000,000 is to be used for that purpose.

The officers of the new company are T. J. Cowan, vice president and acting president; C. B. Whitwell, secretary; and H. M. Whitbeck, treasurer. All are New York men.

BRITISH WHEAT CONSUMPTION.

LONDON—Of consumption of wheat and wheat flour, equivalent of grain, in the United Kingdom during 1910-34, 400,000 imperial quarters, 6,700,000 quarters represents home production of the year (less domestic exports), 12,200,000 quarters, net imports of wheat and flour from British possessions, and 15,500,000 the net imports from foreign countries.

THE SUGAR MARKET.

NEW YORK—Local refined and raw sugar markets steady and unchanged; London steady unchanged March and April 10s. 3 1/2d.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and Tuesday; light to moderate variable winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; little change in temperature.

TEMPERATURE TODAY.
8 a. m. 46°
2 p. m. 48°
Average temperature yesterday, 23.23-24.

IN OTHER CITIES.
Montreal 36°
Nantucket 40°
New York 40°
Washington 44°
Jacksonville 82°
New Orleans 82°
San Francisco 60°

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW.
Sun rises 5:50 High water, 11:24 a. m., 11:33 p. m.
Length of day, 11:39

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Amalgamated	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63
Am. Can. Co.	61	61 1/2	61	61 1/2
Am. Car Foundry	62 1/2	63	62 1/2	63
Am. Cotton Oil	60	60 1/2	60	60 1/2
Am. Locomotive	22	23 1/2	22	23 1/2
Am. Smelting	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
Am. Tel. & Tel.	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
Am. Woolen	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
Atchison	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2
B. & O. Co.	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Brooklyn Transit	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
Canadian Pac.	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
Central Leather	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Chas. & Co.	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Chl. & St. West	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
Consolidated Gas	140 1/2	141 1/2	140 1/2	141 1/2
Corn Products	70	71	70	71
Denver	14	15	14	15
Electric	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
General Electric	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Gen. Electric	149	150	149	150
Goldfield	124 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2
Harvester	115 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2
Inter-Met.	124	125	124	125
Int. Paper	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
Int. Paper	48	49	48	49
Int. Paper	16 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2
Int. Paper	31	32	31	32
Int. Paper	110 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2
Int. Paper	171 1/2	172 1/2	171 1/2	172 1/2
Int. Paper	25	26	25	26
Int. Paper	35	36	35	36
Int. Paper	147 1/2	148 1/2	147 1/2	148 1/2
Int. Paper	155 1/2	156 1/2	155 1/2	156 1/2
Int. Paper	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
Int. Paper	35	36	35	36
Int. Paper	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2
Int. Paper	124	125	124	125
Int. Paper	53	54	53	54
Int. Paper	106	107	106	107
Int. Paper	19	20	19	20
Int. Paper	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2
Int. Paper	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
Int. Paper	121 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2
Int. Paper	142 1/2	143 1/2	142 1/2	143 1/2
Int. Paper	41	42	41	42
Int. Paper	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Int. Paper	53	54	53	54
Int. Paper	125 1/2	126 1/2	125 1/2	126 1/2
Int. Paper	74	75	74	75
Int. Paper	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Int. Paper	159 1/2	160 1/2	159 1/2	160 1/2
Int. Paper	154 1/2	155 1/2	154 1/2	155 1/2
Int. Paper	32	33	32	33
Int. Paper	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Int. Paper	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
Int. Paper	115 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2
Int. Paper	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
Int. Paper	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
Int. Paper	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
Int. Paper	120 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2	121 1/2
Int. Paper	120 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2	121 1/2
Int. Paper	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Int. Paper	135 1/2	136 1/2	135 1/2	136 1/2
Int. Paper	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2
Int. Paper	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Int. Paper	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
Int. Paper	105	106	105	106
Int. Paper	173 1/2	174 1/2	173 1/2	174 1/2
Int. Paper	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
Int. Paper	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
Int. Paper	41	42	41	42
Int. Paper	112	113	112	113
Int. Paper	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
Int. Paper	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Int. Paper	66 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2
Int. Paper	54	55	54	55
Int. Paper	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
Int. Paper	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Int. Paper	50	51	50	51
Int. Paper	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2
Int. Paper	65 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2

BUILDING SEASON ENCOURAGING THE LUMBER INDUSTRY

Better Demand Already Is Experienced for Building Materials, and Prices Are Inclined to Firmness.

WHOLESALE PRICES

Conditions conducive to building activity have created a better feeling in the lumber market. Building materials are in demand. Prices are inclined to firmness, although changes from a week ago are not important. That there is considerable room for improvement no dealer will deny, but it is gratifying to know that merchants generally are looking forward to at least a normal season. Quotations below are those of wholesalers in the yards, as given by the Commercial Bulletin:

SPRUCE LUMBER.

Nine-inch and under dimension, \$22.50 @23; 10 and 12-inch dimension, \$24.50 @25; random 2x6, 2x8, 2x10, \$18.50 @19; do. 2x12, 2x14, \$19 @20; do. 2x8, \$21 @21.50; do. 2x10, \$22 @23; merchantable spruce boards, 5-inch and 6-inch @19; matched spruce boards, 12-foot, \$21.50 @22; east hemlock boards, 12, 14, 16-foot, \$19; bundled furring, clipped to same length, p. l. a., \$18.50 @19.

SHINGLES, LATHS, CLAPBOARDS.

Shingles—Extras, \$3.25 @3.40; clears, \$2.75 @2.90.

Laths, spruce—1 1/2-inch, \$3.65 @3.75; 1 1/2-inch, \$3.25 @3.40.

Clapboards—Spruce, 4-foot extras, \$4 @50; clears, \$4.7 @48.

SOUTHERN LUMBER.

Prices for flooring are for 1x4. Arkansas and Long Leaf Pine—Partition, B and better, 3/4 @3 1/2, \$27.50 @28; No. 2 common, 1x8, \$18 @18.50; no. 2 common, 1x8, \$18.50 @19.25; flooring, edge grain, A, \$38 @40; flooring, edge grain, B, \$34.50 @36.50; flooring, edge grain, C, \$29.75 @30.50; flooring, flat grain, A, \$26.25 @27.75; flooring, flat grain, B, \$25 @27.

North Carolina Pine—Edge rough, 4x4, under 12-inch, \$29 @30; partition, No. 1, 13-16x3 1/2, \$20 @20.50; roofers, 6-inch, \$17.25 @18; roofers, 8-inch, \$18.25 @18.50; flooring, No. 1 flat, \$28 @29; flooring, No. 2 flat, \$26 @27.

Cypress, 1x4 and 2x4—1-inch, \$47 @48.50; 1 1/2-inch, \$48 @49.50; 2-inch, \$51.75 @53.25; 3-inch, \$60 @61.

Cypress, No. 1, shop—1-inch, \$29 @31; 1 1/2-inch, \$37 @38.50; 2-inch, \$39.75 @40.75.

WESTERN WHITE PINE.

Uppers, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, \$98 @100; 2x4 and 3-inch, \$112; 4-inch, \$120; select, 4-4, \$87; 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, \$90; 2x4 and 3-inch, \$107; 4-inch, \$115; fine common, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, \$73; 2x4 and 3-inch, \$100; No. 1 cuts, 4-4 inch, \$65; 5-4 inch, \$64; 6-4 inch, \$65; 8-4 inch, \$68; 2x4 and 3-inch, \$80; No. 2 cuts, 4-4 inch, \$38 @39; 5-4, 6-4 inch, \$53 @55; 8-4 inch, \$57; 2x4 and 3-inch, \$73; No. 1 molding, medium widths, \$80 @85; shanty saps, 1 to 2 inch, \$30 @36; Barn board, 8 inch D. & M. No. 1, \$38; 10 inch D. & M. No. 1, \$40; 12 inch D. & M. No. 1, \$44; 8 inch D. & M. No. 2, \$34; 10 inch D. & M. No. 2, \$35.50.

HARDWOODS.

Ash, brown, 1 inch, \$54 @57; 1 1/2-inch, and 2-inch, \$58 @60.

Basswood, 1 inch, \$44 @46; 1 1/2-inch, \$46 @48; 2-inch, \$48 @50.

Birch, red, 1 inch, \$53 @55; sap, 1 inch, \$41 @43.

Cherry, 1 inch, \$90 @100; 1 1/2-inch, \$110 @115; 2-inch, \$115 @120.

Chestnut, 1 inch, \$51 @53.

Elm, soft, 1 inch, \$38 @40; 1 1/2-inch, \$40 @42; 2-inch, \$42 @44.

Maple, 1 inch, \$36 @38.

Oak: White, quartered, 1 inch, \$85 @90; 1 1/2-inch, \$88 @93; 2-inch, \$90 @95; white, plain, 1 inch, \$56 @58; 1 1/2-inch, \$56 @58; red, plain, 1 inch, \$56 @58; 1 1/2-inch, \$56 @58; 2-inch, \$58 @62.

Walnut, 1 inch, \$105 @110; 1 1/2-inch, \$115 @120; 2-inch, \$120 @125.

Whitewood, 1 inch, \$80 @83; 2-inch, \$83 @87.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

MINING.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Algonquin	34	34	34	34
Arizona Cons.	56	56	54	54
Atlantic	10	10	14	14
Baltimore & Arie.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51	51
Boston & Hicla.	493	498	494	496
Brook Range	65	65	64	64
Brook Range	65	65	64	64
Brook Range	5	5 1/2	5	5
Brook Range	5	5 1/2	5	5
Brook Range	5	5 1/2	5	5
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Brook Range				

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

IRELAND WILL HAVE HIGHWAY AROUND THE ENTIRE ISLAND

Fifteen Hundred Miles of Roadway to Be Built or Improved—Five Trunk Roads From Dublin.

ACCESS TO SCENERY

(Special to The Monitor.)
DUBLIN—The road improvement scheme, which has grown out of the finance bill of last year, has now been made public in Ireland. Provision is made for the remaking or improvement of 1500 miles of road. There will be a highway all round the island, giving access to the coast, and to some of the most beautiful scenery in this country, in addition to which there will be five grand trunk roads starting from Dublin and spreading fan-like through the island counties.
Each mile of road will, it is estimated, cost \$2000. The road board will make a grant of from a half to three quarters of the total cost of the improvements to the county councils of each of the 29 counties through which these roads will pass.
Cork and Sligo have already, it is said, come to an agreement with the board and will therefore be the first to benefit, and the work will be continued in each county as it accepts the conditions, such as steam rolling, laid down. The proportion of the fund to be spent in Ireland amounts to \$750,000 and is derived from the taxes on automobiles, petrol, etc.

AUSTRIAN WOMEN ASKING PARLIAMENT FOR RIGHT TO VOTE

(Special to The Monitor.)
VIENNA—There is, in Austria, a law forbidding women from attending political meetings or even belonging to societies with political objects, so that the position of the "frauenrechtlerinnen," or supporters of women's rights, is not so favorable as in many other countries. Recently a deputation of the local Women's Rights League called upon the leaders of the various political parties in the Austrian Parliament with the object of enlisting their sympathies and inducing them to do their best to alter the existing law with respect to women. They pointed out, in a petition, that municipal and parliamentary votes had been accorded to women in many countries, maintaining that it was necessary for Austrian women to prepare themselves for more active part in the political life than they had been enabled to do in the past.
The deputation was well received by all, and many hoped that, in view of the revision of the Austrian law of associations in the near future, those leaders who expressed themselves as being in accord with the opinions expressed by the deputation would prove their sincerity by bringing about an alteration in the law.

SHANGHAI CHINESE ASK PARLIAMENT

SHANGHAI—A meeting of 100 Chinese merchants, called together by an appeal in the local press, was held here on Sunday.
After patriotic speeches, some of them delivered by women, a committee was appointed to draft telegrams to the national and provincial assemblies urging united action in order to obtain the immediate summoning of the Chinese Parliament, which would question the Wai-Wu-Pu upon its surrender to the unreasonable demands of foreign countries.
It was further proposed that associations be formed in each province to draw up correct maps to advise the provincial assemblies on questions of frontier delimitation.

PROPOSE A NEW PARTY FOR CUBA

HAVANA—Within a short time the Conservatives will hold a convention to adopt a platform. It is probable that they will favor a change from a popular to a parliamentary form of government. They will advocate the election of a President by the Congress for a term of seven years, as is the custom in France.
It is likely that the name of the party will be changed to that of Republican.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN AMOY.
AMOY—A company composed of Chinese has been organized to equip and maintain an electric lighting plant for Amoy.

BRITISH COMPANY SECURES CONTRACT FOR LONG CONDUIT

Water Supply of Baku to Be Taken From Mountains 120 Miles North of Russian City.

TO GO UNDER RIVER

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—The question of the water supply for Baku, Russia, on the Caspian sea has been settled, and Messrs. Griffiths & Co., Ltd., have secured the contract. The Baku authorities are anxious to provide an improved water supply for the city and with this object in view they have decided to tap a source in the mountains, 120 miles to the north of the city. It is considered that when the work is completed it will constitute one of the longest water conduits in the world.
The cost of constructing the measuring tanks and the conduit alone is estimated at \$1,300,000. The greater part of the water derived from the source in these hills will come from artesian springs from which the water rises in some instances 15 feet above the surface of the ground. After the water has been collected in a measuring chamber, it will run down the gradient of the Vladikavkaz-Baku railway, a distance of about 100 miles.
The supply will then be carried under the Ataki river along a distance of about 10,000 meters, after which the water will be raised a considerable height by means of a pump station to a large reservoir in the hills close to Baku on the north side. It is expected that the work will be completed in three years time.

MILITARY PLANS FOR CORONATION NOW COMPLETE

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—The general military arrangements for the coronation are now practically settled, and it is calculated that 60,000 troops will be required to line the route of the procession and to furnish escorts and guards of honor. Of this force the Aldershot command will furnish 10,000, the Southern and Eastern 5000 each, and the other commands 3000 each. The Royal Marines and blue-jackets will make up a brigade, and the Territorials will be asked to furnish 10,000 men.
It is not yet known how many troops may be expected from India and the dominions overseas, but it is hoped that some 4000 will be present. Should any difficulty arise with regard to contingents coming from the colonies it could be got over to some extent through their representation by King Edward's horse, a yeomanry regiment composed of colonials resident in England; but this would hardly compensate for the absence of the colonial contingents themselves. The entire force will be under the command of Lord Kitchener.
Needless to say the accommodation of so large a force within the London area requires special measures to be taken, and the troops from outside will, as on former occasions, be camped out in the larger parks and in the grounds of the Alexandra palace.

RAISE TURRET OF THE MAINE

HAVANA—The forward turret of the battleship Maine was raised into view near the bow of the wreck on Sunday. Although it is 20 feet in diameter and weighs 18 tons, it is unwarped, but the terrific force of the explosion is shown by the way the bolts are shorn off.
The turret top was deeply bedded in the harbor mud, and for the last two weeks has interrupted the pile driving operations to complete the coffer dam. Every previous effort to pull it up merely resulted in breaking the tackle.
Col. William M. Black, in charge of the raising of the Maine, announces that it will be possible within six weeks to pump out the coffer dam and expose the hull to view.

MT. VESUVIUS LANDSLIDE

NAPLES—An earthquake, accompanied by strong detonations from Mt. Vesuvius, occurred on Sunday evening. Investigations showed that a great landslide dropped from the upper part of the crater. It is estimated that it measured 1000 by 250 feet.

MARQUIS KATURA GIVES DINNER.
TOKYO—Marquis Katura, premier and minister of finance, gave a dinner here for Ambassador O'Brien and the staff of the American embassy in celebration of the conclusion of the new commercial treaty.

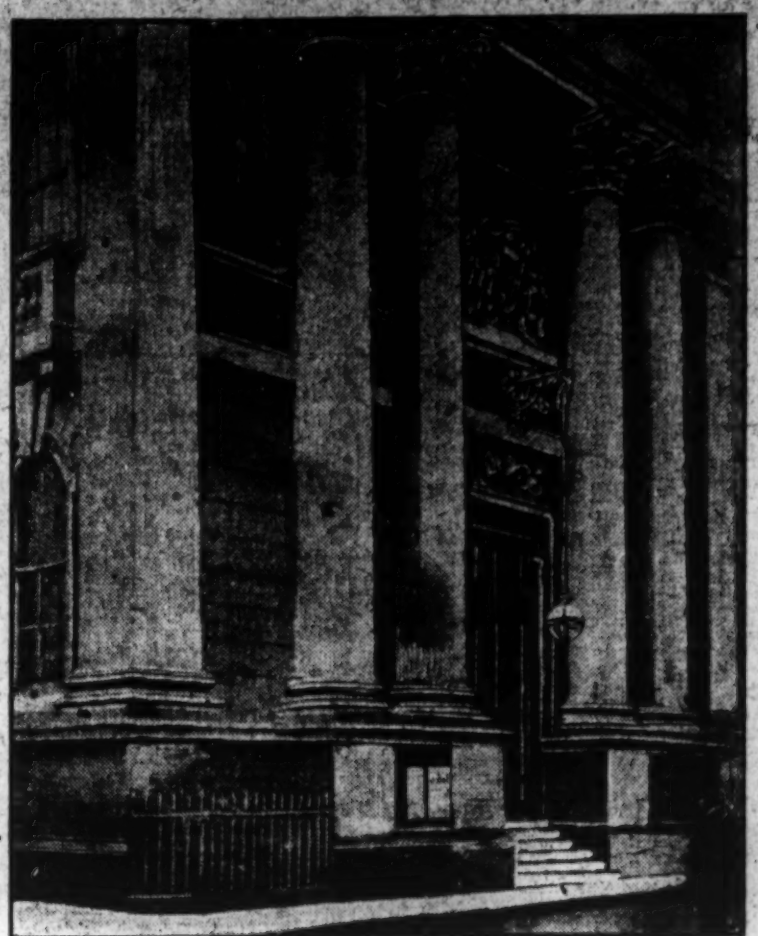
KING VISITS MANUEL.
LONDON—King George and Queen Mary visited King Manuel and Queen Amelie at Richmond on Sunday.

EXTENSION OF COLLEGE IS AGREED TO

Court of Common Council Sanctions Scheme Adopted by Committee for Remodeling of Ancient Building.

IS STONE EDIFICE

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—A scheme for the rebuilding and extension of Gresham College has been put forward by the Gresham committee and agreed to by the court of common council. The cost of the work is to be divided between the Mercer's Company and the corporation who are joint trustees for the Gresham Trust.
The foundation of Gresham College dates back to the reign of Elizabeth, when Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of the Royal Exchange, decreed that his beautiful mansion in Bishopsgate street together with the rents from the Royal Exchange should be vested in the corporation and the Mercer's Company for the purpose of founding a college.
Sir Thomas Gresham's house was one of the glories of Old Bishopsgate. It was built in 1565, and consisted of a square court surrounded by a coveged piazza with spacious offices adjoining. The gardens in which it stood reached from Bishopsgate street to Broad street. When the college was first opened its staff consisted of seven professors who lectured one day a week in succession on divinity, astronomy, music, geometry, law, physics and rhetoric. The library of the college was augmented by the munificence of a certain Duke of Norfolk who presented 2000 volumes from his family library in the latter part of the seventeenth century.
The Gresham College lectures were commenced in 1597, and it is interesting to find that the Royal Society, which was incorporated by Charles II. in 1663, originated from the meetings of the learned men who attended these lectures. The Royal Society afterwards removed to Arundel house, in the Strand, and Gresham College was pulled down in 1768, the lectures being read in a room over the Royal exchange.
The present college was erected in Bishopsgate street at the back of the Guildhall, and the first lecture was read there Nov. 2, 1843. The building, which cost upwards of £7000, is a stone edifice in the enriched Roman style, and has a Corinthian entrance portico. The lectures, which have been read regularly



(Photo copyright by the Daily Graphic. Used by permission.)
Present Gresham College in Bishopsgate street, which is to be rebuilt and extended.

from the foundation down to the present day, are delivered free and are open to the public. The trust is in the hands of a joint committee of 12 members each from the corporation and from the Mercer's company. The income has now increased to £22,000 a year, which leaves a balance of about £7000 each to the corporation and the company, after all the college expenses are paid.

Political Intrigue Caused Cabinet's Downfall

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.)
PARIS—The resignation of M. Briand comes at a most inopportune moment, having regard to the present unsettled conditions of Europe, which would urgently demand a consolidation of national strength on the part of France. As a man of honor, however, holding perfectly defined views as to the needs of his country, it is doubtful if even his severest critics can condemn him on this occasion for the course he has taken.
His letter addressed to the President of the republic in which he tenders the resignation of himself and his colleagues clearly sets forth the present situation, stating in effect that the Republican majority, which supported the cabinet from the day it was constituted, had since weakened and has now split into two factions; that it was only through the unity of the Republican party that the ministry would have been able to achieve positive results for its policy of social progress, order and security as indicated in the various bills already submitted to the consideration of Parliament. He had appealed some time ago to all members of the Republican party to support the government in its policy of moderation in the administration of all questions arising out of the law of separation of church and state, and to follow a non-sectarian policy that should be reasonable and tolerant of all religious beliefs, giving in fact strictly equal justice to all. His appeal, however, had produced an effect upon a certain section of the party quite contrary to what he had hoped, and the opposition raised had made it quite impossible to carry out the ministerial program of political, financial and social reform.
M. Briand went on to say that he and his colleagues did not fear the fight, but a struggle that must prove barren of useful results for the country, one in which, devoted merely to preserving by means of intrigue and ambush, or even by dint of miserable bargaining, a precarious and impotent existence—such a struggle was to him altogether repellant. Considerations of another character had shown them where their duty lay. Up to the present the policy of the cabinet had emerged victorious from all encounters, but it was now in peril. Another ministry with a new chief might be able to restore the necessary unity among Republicans and with the help of a strengthened majority carry on the work to which they had devoted themselves.
M. Fallieres at the meeting held at the Elysee urged the premier to remain in office, pointing out that he had not been defeated, but that in spite of all opposition he had a clear Republican majority, but M. Briand remained inflexible. The premier has been in office just one year and seven months, his second cabinet being formed in November last. He has offered the country more perhaps in the way of a definite and constructive policy than anything that has been advanced in French politics for many years. Instead of the usual platitudes and policy of conciliation on the one hand, or violent measures on the other, either of which are a menace to public order, M. Briand offered a policy of such definite social reform as the growing spirit of

lawlessness in France absolutely necessitated, which policy was not only accepted by the entire Republican party, but actually approved by the country, as was shown in the results of the last elections.
M. Briand urged that the separation of church and state having been effected, all Frenchmen should unite in effecting a national policy as was calculated to restore harmony at home and to raise the prestige of France abroad, and in pursuance of this sprang the premier's policy of appeasement ("apaisement"), which is virtually the cessation of religious strife by the substitution of a spirit of toleration. This policy has been a fundamental plank of the ministerial program.
M. Briand will be best remembered, however, for his masterly methods in suppressing the great railway strike; one might call it the social revolution of October last, and for the legislature proposed by his ministry for the reform of the social conditions so markedly disclosed in connection with this strike.
The most important of these bills were for the regulation of existing social disorder, such as providing for compulsory arbitration in all labor disputes in the public services; for the suppression of acts of wilful damage by workmen (anti-Sabbotage bill), and for protecting the permanent way.
The present political situation means that a section of the Republican party has listened to the seductive offers and to the influence of intrigue in high quarters with the result that they have voted with a group consisting of the Radical Socialists, the Anti-Clerical or Combists, and others of very advanced ideas in the chamber.
The opposition to the ministry has been engineered in a very subtle and ingenious manner, systematic effort being made in every direction to so harass and weaken the government as to reduce its legislation to the desired feebleness and impotence. Commencing with the budget they carried the same tactics into all the committees and the crisis was reached when M. Malvy, a comparatively unknown deputy, surprised the government by attacking them for their refusal to put into force the laws affecting congregations, and openly demanded that the government should at once apply the full force of these laws, alleging that at the present it actually connived at their evasion with the result that France was honeycombed by organizations controlled by the Jesuits, who absolutely defied the law. M. Malvy went on to state that over 14,000 of the elementary schools, so controlled prior to 1903 and which had subsequently been closed in consequence of the separation law, had lately been illegally reopened by the same men flagrantly using the same influences, the only change being that the ecclesiastical dress had been changed for that of the civilian.
The vote of confidence in the government was only carried by 16 votes. It was known that this was to be followed by deliberately organized attacks of a similar character extending to almost every matter that was to be brought before the Chamber. M. Briand called a halt. He refused to be coerced or to prostitute his convictions of the needs of France to the demands of a

group of office seekers. His resignation may open the eyes of the Republican party throughout France to the danger it is met with in a way that perhaps nothing else could have done. It is thought that the members of the Republican party in the Chamber who failed at the last moment to support M. Briand are themselves now sorely repentant for their disloyalty and are beginning to realize that they have rushed into something they never intended.
The President of the republic is now seeking for some one to form a new ministry and the situation is really complex. The Briand program of legislation still stands approved by the Republican party and by the country at large, but this program cannot be carried out while the split in the party exists. The question is, can this breach be healed so as to permit the forming of some ministry to carry out the program approved by the country? If not, it will be a fight between the nominees of the Anti-Clerical party on the one side and the advanced socialists and trade unionists on the other, either of whose policy would be entirely in opposition to the feeling of the majority of the country.
The establishment is to have a say as it is felt that France needs especially at the moment a union of all parties which alone will enable her to support the triple entente according to implied agreements.
The conditions of Europe were never more delicate than at this moment, and a policy which is dictated by religious and social controversies, such as is now threatened in France, would produce such intense weakness as might reasonably entitle the other members of the triple entente to be more than anxious as to the results.
Every one is asking who is going to follow M. Pichon, or if all his successful labors for France are to be lost? The ministerial crisis is recognized as one of momentous importance to the whole of Europe.
(Since the above was mailed, M. Antoine Monis has formed a new cabinet of which he is the premier and minister of the interior.)

GERMAN SOCIALIST VOTE INCREASING

BERLIN—As evidence of the determination of the Socialists of South Germany to follow the opportunist tactics of Bernstein and to seek new allies in future alignment when voting, the recent election in Kempton is important.
The recent poll gave no majority to either of the three candidates; but the Socialist vote doubled, and it is now announced that in the coming election the nearly 4000 Socialist voters will be cast for the National Liberal candidate, rather than for the Clerical candidate, with whom, prior to the recent election, the Socialists have been affiliated.
Taken in connection with recent similar indications of revolt against the Conservative-Agrarian combination, this action is understood to promise a striking increase of the Left and Extreme Left in the next Reichstag.

ELECTRICAL COMMISSION MEETS IN TURIN NEXT FALL

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—Next autumn a large meeting of the international electrotechnical commission is to be held at Turin, Italy, which is certain to prove even more successful than the previous ones, as frank are the relations between the various sections of the commission. Moreover, the generous support which this movement is meeting with everywhere, and the eminently cordial manner in which the delegates are conducting their deliberations, with that spirit of concession and readiness to give way on matters of detail, augur well for the future.
It may truly be said that all progress is due to that ceaseless effort to improve human conditions in which the whole world is engaged. Although we can scarcely lay claim to being much in advance of the ancients as regards philosophy and art, yet the conditions of life experienced nowadays are, with question, vastly superior to those enjoyed even 100 years ago.
This is largely due to improved means of communication, brought about by engineers of various nations, who, having set before themselves only the highest ideals, have striven, and have successfully overcome apparent obstacles which seemed to prevent man from exercising dominion over material conditions.
Thus engineering wonders are being continually unfolded and they, in their turn, are exercising a profound influence on the world at large. Barriers are being silently broken down, with the result that a better understanding, and more important still, mutual appreciation is springing up between the various nationalities of the civilized world. Industry is, in fact, educating us all, and in its proper sphere, helping to bring to light the brotherhood of man.
Indeed, so much has commerce increased by reason of better communications that manufacturers are able now to seek markets in all parts of the globe. Moreover, international exhibitions and congresses provide means whereby progress is indicated, problems are discussed and views are exchanged, to the undoubted benefit of all concerned. Last year, for instance, over 50 international congresses were held at Brussels, and among them was one in connection with the electrical industry, of which little was heard, though the work accomplished appears to have been both sound and progressive.
As every one knows, electrical machinery has become so essential a part of any engineering project, that international agreement as to the terms employed, electrical nomenclature, as it might be called, is of world-wide importance. When once the basis for testing electrical machinery is agreed upon generally, it will greatly assist in the development of international trade. The scientific foundation of the industry, as A. J. Balfour once said, is common to the whole world, yet the actual terminology employed has different meanings in different languages. Now, the physical tests which determine the power developed by an electric motor should be identical in all countries; and when this is so, much of the present confusion will be eliminated, and a motor developing, say 20 kilowatts, will be a 20 kilowatt motor all the world over. Further progress will also be reached when all nations adopt the kilowatt as the unit of mechanical power; for then we shall no longer be troubled with the English horsepower, the French cheval-vapeur, the Italian cavallo-vapore, and the German pferdestaerke, differing more or less from each other and leading to confusion, commercial irritation and even suspicion.
These problems have occupied the minds of electricians for years past, but the American Institute of Electrical Engineers was the first to attempt to solve them, and in 1889 it issued a report of a committee, presided over by Dr. Francis B. Crocker of Columbia University, which was really the forerunner of immense activities in various countries upon these particular lines. Col. R. E. Crompton, C. B., a pioneer in matters electrical, presented a report on these very questions to the International Electrical Congress of St. Louis in 1904. Many delegates felt that the time had arrived to consider these various matters internationally, and that, if international cooperation on a proper and permanent basis could be obtained, success would be bound to follow. A resolution to this effect was unanimously passed by the chamber of government delegates, and this was the inception of the international movement which is the title of this article, and which has already established in 16 different countries of the world a permanent committee, in many cases with direct communication with the central office of the commission in London. The commission came into being at a meeting held in London in June, 1906, when Lord Kelvin was elected the first president and Colonel Crompton the first honorary secretary. Prof. Elihu Thomson of the General Electric Company is the actual president, although, had he lived, M. E. Mascart, the eminent French scientific man, would have succeeded Lord Kelvin.
A council meeting at which over 40 delegates were present, was held in London in 1908, on which occasion A. J. Balfour delivered an address of welcome. An unofficial conference was held in Brussels last year, and succeeded so well that, through its president, M. Eric Gerard of Liege, it received a most gracious message from his majesty the King of the Belgians.
Undoubtedly the promotion of a better understanding between the electricians of all nationalities must tend toward increased progress, and last but not least be a factor in furthering the peace of the world.

BRITISH ARMY ORDER DIRECTS FORMATION OF AN AIR BATTALION

LONDON—A special army order has been issued, announcing the decision to organize an air battalion to which will be entrusted the duty of forming a band of expert airmen, organized in such a way as to facilitate the formation of units ready to take the field with troops, and capable of expansion by any reserve formation which may be formed in the future.
In addition, the training and instruction of men in handling kites, balloons, aeroplanes and other forms of air craft will devolve upon this battalion.
The establishment is to have a strength of 190 of all ranks. The officers are to be selected from any regular arm or branch of the service on the active list, but they must be recommended by the commanding officer and be fit for the work.
Other qualifications which will be taken into consideration in the selection of the officers include:
Possession of an aviator's certificate, previous experience of aeronautes, good map reader and field sketcher, good sailor, knowledge of foreign languages, taste for mechanics, light weight.
On joining the air battalion each candidate will go through a six months' probationary course (including two months' kiting and ballooning), and, if in this period he shows no aptitude for the work, he will rejoin his unit.

FLY BEFORE 400,000 JAPANESE

OSAKA, Japan—"Bud" Mars and Capt. T. S. Baldwin, the American aviators, made three successful flights here on Sunday, in the presence of 400,000 spectators.
Prince Kunyoshi Kunyi, grandson of the Emperor, was present and complimented the aviators on the success of their feats.
This was the first display of aviation in Japan. The newspaper, Asahi, offered the aviators a purse of \$5000 for a series of flights here covering three days. When this is finished, Mars and Baldwin will go to Tokyo.

BRITAIN TO RECOGNIZE PORTUGAL

LISBON—Great Britain will be the first monarchy to recognize the new republic of Portugal. The foreign office has been notified that the British government has decided to recognize the existing government "subject to the election and assemblage of Parliament in April."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, March 18, 1911.

Opportune Peace Talks

BARON D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT, unquestionably a foremost advocate for peace among the nations, arrives in the United States at a moment when the public thought is somewhat occupied with military activities. There is hardly a doubt that the majority of the people in this country are fully cognizant of the fact that the best of feeling exists between the two republics which have the Rio Grande for a dividing line. But, naturally enough, the movements of the American troops are causing widespread interest. The very incidents, however, which have made essential the present activity upon the part of the Washington government would seem to prove that disturbances within one nation are of more or less consequence to other nations. That international arbitration bears considerably on national affairs, Baron d'Estournelles will probably be able to show while delivering the forty scheduled addresses which he is to make within the next three months.

The mission of the French peace advocate, who is the holder of the Nobel prize for 1909, is not dissimilar to that which brought Count Albert Apponyi to this country recently. But in some respects Baron d'Estournelles goes his Hungarian peace confrere one better. As the founder of the International Conciliation Association, the baron states that while it is well to arbitrate great questions that may arise between nations, much more can be accomplished by such conciliatory work during the early stages of the disagreement as may leave nothing to be arbitrated. That he has the confidence of the French government and of the leading parliamentarians in his country is evident from the farewell meeting which took place in the Senate chamber before his departure from Paris. The presentation of a gold medal in honor of the Nobel prize reward was not only a token that men like Leon Bourgeois, M. Freyinet, Senator Menier and many others on the committee valued the services of Baron d'Estournelles to France, but that France herself stood ready to exert herself to the utmost in order to be included among the powers most willing to listen to international arbitration.

The conciliation and arbitration programs of the world's peace advocates naturally aim at establishing such confidence among the peoples of the earth that all differences, however great, may be adjudicated by peaceful methods. Much work will evidently have to be done for complete realization. In the meantime it would seem that a great amount of good may be accomplished by holding close to an ideal which promises much to humanity.

IN CASE the soldiers now on the Rio Grande should be pleased with the country down there well enough to return later as settlers—something not at all unlikely—there will be no chance of a famine in Texas colonies for some years to come, at all events.

IF THE country could have a satisfactory assurance that the program which is being outlined here and there by representative Democratic congressmen will be adhered to and carried out in the special session, the uncertainty which is at the present time affecting business would disappear. This program eliminates all tinkering with the tariff. It permits of no meddling, in the extra session at least, with the Payne-Aldrich schedules. It includes, however, passage of a bill approving the reciprocity agreement.

It is probably impossible for the Democratic majority to give any such assurance as might be accepted in the light of an actual guarantee, but the statements which the representative members of the party alluded to are willing to make privately would be helpful to industry and trade if made publicly and with positiveness.

There is, of course, a safeguard against radical tariff legislation in the President's veto. The understanding is that, desirous as Mr. Taft is of putting the reciprocity agreement through, he will disapprove of the measure if it shall come to him with tariff revision riders of a serious character. It is, therefore, not the probability of radical tariff legislation in the coming session that causes anxiety and hesitation in commercial circles, but, rather, the possibility of tariff tinkering that, beginning this spring or summer, may be carried into the long session of next winter and into the short session of the winter following.

The hope of all conservative tariff reformers, whether they be Republicans or Democrats, is that before next winter the Democratic party will have fallen in with the tariff commission idea. Many leading Democrats are now in favor of adopting it, even though, its origin may be traced to the opposition camp. It is admitted by those who have taken the trouble to acquaint themselves thoroughly with it that it will operate, if adopted, to remove the tariff question from the domain of politics. This is a consummation wished by thoughtful and practical politicians on both sides of the House. It is difficult to think of anything that would serve the interests of the Democratic party more effectively at present than the elimination of the tariff as a party issue.

Intensive Farming in Holland

OCEAN ISLAND in the south Pacific was found not long since to be composed wholly of phosphates which, with simple preparation, offered a fertilizing material of great value. The island, about three square miles in area, is a possession of the British government. A company having obtained proper grants has over 2000 men in its employment and a fleet of steamers in commission, and tens of thousands of tons of the phosphates are being removed. As has been the case with relation to the exploitation of the great phosphate deposits of Florida, most of the shipments are made to those countries that have learned most about intensive farming.

In a nutshell, intensive farming means the concentration of effort, formerly widely diffused in agriculture, upon a comparatively small patch of land. To make the small patch do as much as the larger area, or more, a far greater amount of labor and fertilizer

to the square foot is required. Immense quantities of the rock phosphates mined on Ocean island and elsewhere find their way to Japan, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland and other intensive farming countries. The Japanese have reduced intensive gardening to the point where they are able to raise on a plot twenty feet square as great a quantity of vegetables as the average gardener of the old school will raise on an acre. Intensive farming is now practised to a considerable extent on the outskirts of nearly all the greater American cities. Switzerland has long excelled in this work. The Belgians are adepts at it. We now have a report from United States Consul Frank W. Mahin, whose station is Amsterdam, with regard to the progress the new process of cultivation has made in Holland. Thus we learn not only that much better results than formerly are obtained from good soil, but that land which once produced sparsely now yields abundant crops. As a consequence of the extensive employment of chemical fertilization—phosphates entering largely into the composition of the preparation—"a remarkable transformation in Dutch agriculture," to use the language of the consul, has been brought about. This interesting and instructive passage occurs in his report: "A feature of the intensive agriculture is the multiplication of small dairy farms which, by their ready consumption of grain and fodder, are valuable customers of other farmers."

The intensive system will not supersede agriculture carried on along extensive lines. What it does is to make cultivation of the soil on a very small scale both possible and profitable. Under the intensive system it is not the area cultivated, but the intelligence and skill put into the work of cultivation that counts. Intensive farming opens up the soil to the poor man.

For this reason, the United States, like Germany, might very well seek to conserve those products that enter into the composition of the fertilizing material that makes intensive farming possible.

The New Count Tolstoi

As a heritage, fame is scarcely to be taken seriously, but in the cases of certain noted men the public undoubtedly scrutinizes somewhat closely the qualifications of the sons. As a matter of course, interest always attaches to a family wherein some member has achieved much for the advancement of mankind; and since the son of Count Leo Tolstoi is now visiting the United States, it is hardly to be wondered that Americans are desirous of knowing something about him. When this younger Count Leo Tolstoi replied to certain inquiries upon his arrival that he could not understand why any one should care to know anything about him, adding that he was simply the son of a great man, he was doubtless exhibiting becoming modesty. Yet the count should not think harshly of Americans merely for their inquisitiveness. It was hardly idle curiosity that prompted the questions of the interviewers. Rather, these inquiries evidenced somewhat of faith and friendliness that could hardly be other than complimentary to the visitor; faith that whereas the Russian novelist and peace advocate had long since reached international recognition, the younger Tolstoi would also prove himself a genius by whose work the world could benefit.

There is hardly a doubt that if Count Tolstoi desires to study American conditions quietly, his wishes will be respected. He is a sculptor of no mean ability, and that he will find much to interest him as man and artist while in this country there is no question. A student of the great Rodin, it need hardly be said that he must be advanced in his art. He no doubt views humanity from a different standpoint than did his father, but where the one wrought so magnificently with his pen, the other may accomplish no less effectively with his chisel.

Count Tolstoi bears a striking resemblance to his famous parent, and we trust he will not take it amiss that this fact will add to the popular interest of his visit. The score is even, perhaps, if the people show the same willingness to observe him that he shows in observing them. The younger Tolstoi may not wish to write a book on America, as it has been intimated he would do on his return, but should be able to record in marble and bronze his impressions of a country which has always considered the author of "War and Peace" as one of the great uplifters of mankind. And he will find Americans as ready to recognize worth and manliness in Tolstoi the son as in Tolstoi the father.

IT SEEMS that we have not yet quite reached the point where an army can be automobilized.

IT WOULD be pretty difficult for any lover of Dickens to fall into the error of believing that the works of that master of English fiction were losing their hold upon the affections of humanity. The continued popularity of Dickens is evidenced in many ways. For example, collectors are as assiduous as ever in their search for anything and everything having any connection with the author or the man. A few days ago, \$1080 was paid for a copy of "Pickwick" of a choice edition. Large sums are constantly being paid for copies of all Dickens' novels and short-story collections and sketches, and it is no exaggeration to say that thousands of collectors have Dickens constantly in their thought.

But with all due respect to them, these are not his real lovers. His real lovers are those who read and reread him until they number his characters among their nearest acquaintances and dearest friends, until they know him thoroughly by the volume, by the chapter and by the line.

Wherever two readers of Dickens may meet, they are certain to have many things in common. Recently it has been discovered that Dickens is among the most widely quoted of British writers. It has also been discovered recently that one must be as careful in talking Dickens as in talking Shakespeare. In an English court of justice, not long ago, the learned counsel in the course of his argument wrongly credited a statement to one of the characters in "Pickwick," whereupon the presiding judge promptly corrected him, at the same time administering a reprimand to the barrister for his carelessness. The fine thing about this incident is that Dickens lovers the world over will regard such a correction as a matter of course, and would so regard it had it occurred in New Zealand or in Alberta or in Texas.

IN SOME respects the Sixty-first Congress has left over as unfinished some of the most important business brought before it.

The Popularity of Dickens

WHEN a Boston lawyer declared recently that by coupling up this port with the Grand Trunk railway at Palmer, Mass., the greatest body of commerce in the world could be secured, he voiced a thought that has been entertained quite generally by New England business men. But when he spoke of the Canadian Pacific and Canada Northern railroads also entering Boston, his remarks called attention to plans that are intended to result in the establishment of terminals here by all three of the corporations mentioned. It is now understood that this project will be outlined at a meeting to be held in Faneuil hall this week under the auspices of the Massachusetts real estate exchange, when the matter of the appointment of a dock commission for Boston also will be discussed. What attitude the Canadian railroads may assume toward the plans mentioned is no more apparent than whether they have signified any marked desire to have their cause thus championed. However, it has been accepted as a fact in most quarters that the Grand Trunk railroad will not long rest content with terminal facilities at Portland, Me., and Providence, R. I., but will seek to enter Boston in order to have an adequate outlet for its growing traffic from the Canadian northwest.

Granting that such a plan is being worked out, it may be reasonable to suppose that the Canadian Pacific and the Canada Northern would see in the Grand Trunk's possible establishment of a terminal here justification for attempts on their part to do likewise. It is known that friends of the Grand Trunk are confident of that company's ability to carry out the plan for entering Boston. The only question, in their opinion, seems to be just when the undertaking will be inaugurated, and just what route the proposed extension will cover. They claim that any one of the three Canadian lines might enter Boston over existing lines on the ground that the connections are necessary to public convenience, basing their assertion, it is understood, on the statutes of 1880. That each of these railroads has considered such a possibility is certain, in view of the importance to them of securing better all-the-year-round terminal facilities than are afforded at St. John, Montreal and Quebec and Portland. It would be interesting to speculate, however, as to what effect their entry into Boston might have on the development of the grain-carrying traffic which the New Haven evidently expects to result from its acquisition of the Rutland railroad. Through rail connection from Boston to Lake Ontario, even by way of New York state, might find competition keen with the Canadian railroads controlling the territory north of the lake. If by any means they should succeed in entering Boston by way of Maine and New Hampshire, much of the traffic from Quebec and New Brunswick also might be diverted from the New Haven lines.

There are reasons why it would seem that the Grand Trunk might prefer to reach Boston from the northeast, taking advantage of its terminal facilities at Portland, and entering by the way of Lynn. That is why rumor has connected the proposed Boston & Eastern railway with Canadian plans, while opponents of New Haven control of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad regard that line as the logical route for the Grand Trunk entry into Boston. On the other hand, unless the Grand Trunk should succeed in coming in from the northeast, it would seem to have the alternative of numerous routes between Palmer and Boston. In any event, if advocates of these new connections succeed in bringing them about, it will mean much to the port of Boston.

IT IS NOT to be wondered that the Haytiens feel proud of that new state bank. It is expected to put the republic on a more solid financial basis.

TENDENCY of business of every description toward magnitude in these days is illustrated graphically in the case of the oyster trust. Having discovered a means whereby bulk oysters could be handled more satisfactorily to shipper, dealer and consumer alike, this concern began two years ago to invite the cooperation of owners of oyster beds and shippers under the old system. Within that period invitation has become very largely absorption. Through the process of amalgamation and combination the corporation has evolved into the trust class. It has attracted several of the great financiers, and it has now its common and cumulative preferred stock, running into several millions.

It has 25,000 agencies throughout the United States and Canada, all of them handling its oysters on commission. The company has lately decided to go into the shell oyster business as well as the bulk. It owns 30,000 acres of under-water oyster ground. This includes some of the finest beds in the Chesapeake bay and along the Long island and New England shores. It is said that the combine now controls the famous bluepoint oyster. [Its latest purchase includes 600 lots in the borough of Queens, Greater New York. This tract cost a round million, and is available for shipping purposes by land and water.]

The company does not as yet control the entire output, but if its present rate of expansion be maintained for a few years longer we shall have a choice between eating a trust oyster or none at all. One point that has been offered in favor of the combine is that under its management the consumer may be assured of greater protection. This must be established by something more than mere assertion, however. In its extensive absorption and purchase of oyster beds the trust has taken in many that are said not to be altogether of first-class condition. Even here, however, there is some public advantage, for the consumer will have less difficulty than under the old system in finding where to lay the blame if the product shall prove faulty.

MEXICO has produced the first cantaloupes of the season, and some of them have succeeded in crossing the line. They would not have been able to do this, of course, if the solid wall had been in place.

A NUMBER of learned persons are at present striving to find a satisfactory explanation of the yawn. There can be no satisfactory explanation of it to the party who is telling the story.

THE English lady who has been teaching that the earth is flat would feel differently about it if she lived in Cripple Creek, Leadville or Deadwood.

Canadian Trade and Boston

Expansion of the Oyster Trust